The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 11. MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 31, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,491.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 55 a. m.	No. 5 6 35 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m.	No. 1 9 55 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 25	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 10 15 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 52 a. m
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. 8 5 30 p. m.	No. 7 6 35 p. m
Local 8 10 a. m.	Local 2 20 p. m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 80 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 28 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 58 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 18 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday	8 45 a. m.
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK. Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. L. HENRY NOLD, **Physician and Surgeon.** No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O. Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7:30 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon.** Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M. Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's Jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,** Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roof [illegible] ral Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 11 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL. West side Jeweler, No 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond.

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 1-4 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Helping the Right Side.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that side is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, and unpleasantness of the breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters, is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

Teachers' Examination.

A teachers' examination, under the direction of the City Board of Examiners, will be held in the high school room on Friday, August 31, and on Saturday, September 1. The morning session will begin at 9 o'clock, and the afternoon sessions at 1.30. Teachers, and applicants for vacancies that may occur during the year, who have no certificates, should attend this examination.

E. A. JONES, Clerk.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Fire destroyed the flour mill at Brazil, Indiana.

Forest fires are still devastating northern Michigan.

Gen. Harrison will receive at Put-in-Bay on Friday.

Logan county, Kansas, claims to have a nickel mine.

Two miners shot and killed each other at Uniontown, Pa.

The Summit county, Ohio, Prohibitionists nominated a full ticket.

Henry Lufl, farmer, was fatally gored by a bull in Franklin county, Ohio.

Capt. E. B. Cutter's little boy was killed in a runaway at Moawequa, Ill.

The tariff agitation has closed nine of the eleven furnaces in the Hocking valley.

Miss Effie Hamlin, of Miamisburg, O., took corrosive sublimate in her sleep and will die.

In a family quarrel at Collingsville, Ala., Quincy Harber slew his son-in-law, Joe Adams.

John Doane, an aged Cleveland gentleman, was swindled out of $2,000 by two bunko sharpers.

Fannie Boyington, of Chicago, eloped with the family coachman. Her father is a wealthy architect.

The Union Labor party put up Moses Townsend for congress in the Fourth Ohio district, and James E. Corrie for elector.

The jury at Lebanon, Ky., found William Sapp guilty of poisoning with arsenic a piece of watermelon intended for his wife.

James Stice and C. H. Franklin were arrested at Springfield, O., for attempting the gold brick scheme on a number of farmers.

An old man, Miles G. Bradford, of Cadiz, Ky., was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary for murdering H. D. Johnson, in 1882.

Jacob Manson hanged himself with a halter near Carthage, Mo., because his seventeen-year-old son came home intoxicated Saturday night.

Miss Frank Wingard committed suicide with morphine at Logansport, Ind., because she had been betrayed by a young man who refused to marry her.

Mrs. Emma Brown, a respectable lady of Jeffersonville, Ind., claims to have been ravished in the streets of that town by John Davern, who promised to marry her.

A young man named Rogers fatally stabbed a companion named Foster at Jasper, Ind., because the latter had thrown him several times in a friendly wrestling match.

A wild man was captured Friday in the woods near Coosa mountain, Shelby county, Alabama. He is a raving maniac, and no one knows his name or where he came from.

Mrs. Sarah Martz, wife of Rev. Martz, of the Central Christian church, Indianapolis, was expelled Sunday for criminal conduct with the Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, pastor of the church.

Hon. T. Spicer Curlett, ex-member of the Virginia legislature, has been forced to resign his position as commonwealth attorney of Lancaster county, Virginia, for challenging a man to fight a duel.

The colored brethren of Lagro, Ind., closed their big camp meeting with the killing of a fat calf, a representation of prodigal's return, a grand march across Jordan and the laying of twelve memorial stones.

Hon. T. Spicer Curlett, ex-member of the Virginia legislature, has been forced to resign his position as commonwealth attorney of Lancaster county, Virginia, for sending a man a challenge to mortal combat.

Early Sunday Val. Whittengil, of Hartwell, and Fred Captain, of Lockland, fought with four-ounce gloves, for a purse of $25, near Park Place. Captain was declared winner in the second round. Whittengil was terribly punished.

Engineers, firemen and switchmen on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad and the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad have struck because the roads continue to employ Master Mechanic Smith, whom the men dislike.

The Cincinnati Price Current makes the following estimate of Ohio's corn crop from the present outlook: "As near as we can formulate an estimate at this juncture it is for an average yield of about thirty-five bushels per acre, on approximately 2,975,000 acres, indicating a production of 100,000,000 to 105,000,000 bushels, compared with 74,000,000 reported for last year, 96,000,000 in 1886, 112,000,000 in 1885, 85,000,000 in 1884, etc.

The Indiana Turner societies closed their session at Evansville Monday.

Greene Township, near Youngstown, defeated local option by two votes.

A good deal of damage was done to crops in southern Indiana by the heavy rains Sunday.

Lucy Stephenson, living near Ripley, O., died from blood poisoning, occasioned by sting of an insect.

The potato bugs have encamped at West Liberty, O., and have captured all the garden truck in sight.

Cornelius Van Arsdal, aged eighty seven years, dropped dead with heart disease at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Eight Indian maidens have arrived in Wabash, Ind., where they will attend school and cease being heathens.

William Corning, a car driver at Newark, fell in a fit from the platform of his car and was dragged to death.

Charles Albright, a tinner, died at his home in Wheeling, W. Va., from injuries received on Friday by falling off a roof at Benwood.

Dr. Charles Sutchet, of Philadelphia, said to belong to a wealthy family of that place, is insane in the detention hospital of the Chicago county jail.

Mrs. Engler, an old lady of Wabash, Ind., is fortunate in having had an uncle. He has just died in Germany and left $1,000,000. She is one of his heirs.

At Birmingham, Ala., John Williams, a clerk in a drug store, shot and instantly killed Simon Isaacks, a keeper of a soda water stand in the same store.

Governor Foraker has pardoned Charles Bolton, of Hamilton, sentenced for life for killing a political opponent while drunk, in 1881. Bolton has promised to refrain from liquor for the rest of his days.

Mrs. Lizzie Henshaw was released from the Indianapolis jail because there was "no better place therein to confine her where rats half a yard long run playfully about the floor," so the magistrate stated.

In accordance with the strange request of Mrs. Mary Magdaline Verge, of Peru, Ind., who died two days ago, her hands and feet were amputated and her heart cut out, and the parts prepared for transmission to France, her native land.

New Bremen, O., is illuminated by natural gas.

An effort is being made to get up a regatta on the Ohio.

Two thousand Knights Templar paraded in Cleveland Tuesday.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen of Ohio are in session at Hamilton.

Frederick Rock and wife, of Tiffin, O., celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday.

Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated for governor of Minnesota by the Labor party.

Dr. M. H. Boreland, a prominent physician of Pittsburg, committed suicide with cocaine.

The Springfield Daily Democrat will make its appearance in the Champion City Monday.

The American and the Southern Dental associations are still in joint session at Louisville.

John Brown was given a life sentence in the penitentiary for murder by a Greenup, Ky., jury.

Peter Head, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was filled with buckshot by an unknown assassin near his home.

Dr. Nathaniel Field, who obtained the charter for Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1839, died in that city Tuesday.

Fostoria, O., is to have the only calcine glass factory in the United States. A company has been organized.

A fifteen-months-old child was suffocated at Flemingsburg, Ky., by being caught between the bedstead and wall.

McLaughlin, the famous jockey, has been released by the Dwyer brothers for whom he has been riding for twelve years.

Winners at Monmouth park races: Laredo, Favordale Colt, Los Angeles, Grizette, Rupert, Grenadier, Radiant and Mentmore.

D. S. Kellicott, of Buffalo, has been elected to the chair of zoology at the Ohio state university, vice Professor Tuttle, resigned.

Farmer John M. Rosser was found dead at the bottom of a coal shaft near Youngstown, O. Accidentally fell into it, probably.

George W. Sullivan and Martha Morgan, inmates of the almshouse of Ruthsburg, Md., eloped. Sullivan left a wife in the almshouse.

The Ohio Millers' association met at Mansfield, O., perfected their district organizations and discussed numerous important questions.

James Royse, of Mitchell, Ind., was so unbalanced by jealousy that he skipped with his two boys and $1,200, leaving his wife half crazy with grief.

Jimmie Campbell, of Seventh Ohio district, has given way to John M. Pattison, a prominent Democrat of Clermont, in the congressional race.

Charles Brown, a famous burglar, who made great hauls at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Cleveland and Michigan City, has been released from the Indianapolis jail.

Dr. H. W. McLaughlin, of Chester, O., has returned home to face an irate crowd, which charges him with a criminal assault on Mrs. James Partlow, one of his patients.

Mrs. Annie Roush, of Letart, O., is the head of probably the largest family in the United States. She is one hundred and one years of age, and has 594 living descendants.

TWENTY-FIVE DEATHS

Caused By an Epidemic Reported From Caldwell, Ohio.

QUAKER CITY, O., Aug. 30.—The epidemic at Caldwell, which has of late assumed such alarming proportions, is now believed to be under control and slowly abating. It is almost impossible to obtain anything, as it is kept very quiet by the people of that vicinity. More than a hundred cases have been reported, with twenty-five deaths. It is claimed by Caldwell citizens to be malarial, but it is generally supposed to be typhoid. The majority of the cases at present are convalescing. No new cases have been heard of. Many residents of Caldwell fled to this place and are here yet, awaiting the subsidence of the plague.

An Organ Agent in Trouble.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 30.—Adam Ball, of Geneva, this county, was arrested and brought to this city Tuesday, charged with forging three notes, aggregating $250, on prominent farmers in the southern part of the county, which he had sold to the Decatur National and Adams County banks, of this city. His bond was placed at $1,000, in default of which he was sent to jail awaiting preliminary examination. Ball is an organ agent, and has sold considerable paper to the banks, and it is thought there are more forged notes afloat of his make.

A Stubborn Woman.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 30.—A strange death from stubborness occurred at Paris, Ill. An old lady named Mrs. Manning, opposed the marriage of her son to a certain young lady, declared that if the couple got married she would go to her bed and never get out alive. The young couple were married, and Mrs. Manning, true to her word, went to her bed and remained there nine years, until her death the other day. No coaxing could induce her to leave her bed, and her meals were taken to her regularly.

Charged With Fraudulent Breach of Trust.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Wallace Burnett, who recently moved here from Cincinnati, was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of fraudulent breach of trust. After remaining in jail for several hours, the case was compromised and the defendant set at liberty.

Boys Rob a Postoffice.

PARIS, Ky., Aug. 30.—Burham Brown, aged nine, and Lewis Taylor, aged eleven years, both colored, were held to appear at the United States court at Covington for burglarizing the postoffice at Millersburg. Only a dollar or two coppers were taken.

City Treasurer Short.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—A big breeze has been raised here by the discovery that Capt. S. B. McCutcheon, late city treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of $4,000.

Sprinting Race.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Aug. 30.—The greatest sprinting race ever seen in Dakota took place here Tuesday. It was between Harry Bethune of this city and a man who ran under the name of Raymond, but who is supposed to be George Pettler, of England. The race was one hundred yards and was for $1,000 a side. There was about $10,000 bet. Bethune won by about eighteen inches in 9 1-2 seconds.

Fined and Released.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 30.—The board of directors of the Sioux City League club, at a meeting Tuesday night released Manager Bryan, having first fined him $500 for refusing to play the Milwaukee club two weeks ago. His refusal involved the Sioux City club in a fine of $300.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

IT IS REPORTED TO THE SENATE WITH AMENDMENTS.

Colonel Simpson Placed on the Retired List—Cleveland's Letter Will Soon Be Ready—Latest From the Yellow Fever District—Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Mr. Plumb, from the appropriations committee, has reported back to the senate the fortifications bill with amendments increasing the appropriation for steel forgings for heavy guns from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; reducing the appropriation of $500,000 for twelve-inch mortars to $250,000; reducing the appropriation for a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal from $750,000 to $550,000; adding a section appropriating $100,000 for experiments with pneumatic guns, aerial torpedoes and dynamite shells and ammunition; and another appropriating $500,000 for ammunition, pneumatic guns, projectiles, fuses and torpedoes.

The senate committee also amends the bill by providing that the appropriations shall be expended under the direct supervision of a board consisting of the commanding general of the army, an officer of engineers, an officer of ordnance, and an officer of artillery, to be selected by the secretary of war and to be known as the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Will Rest for a While.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Representative Guenther, of Wisconsin, who is a member of the special committee which has for some time been investigating the subject of immigration in New York and Boston, has returned to his seat in the house. He says the committee will make a partial report and suspend further hearings until after the campaign. Mr. Guenther thinks there has been no real effort made to enforce the immigration and contract labor laws.

The authorities have claimed that the congress has given them no money to enforce the laws and yet they have asked for no funds for the purpose. He thinks there should be no connection between the state and Federal authorities in this matter, that the full authority should be invested in the Federal authorities that they should be given money and direction for the enforcement of the immigration laws and then be required to do their duty.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, assistant commissary general of subsistence in the army, has completed his sixty-fourth year, and has been placed on the retired list.

The promotions that follow his retirement leave a captaincy vacant, and there are no less than sixty applications now on file for the place. However, the appointment will not go to any one of the sixty. The president is determined that it shall go to some one of the first lieutenants who has had a long time of service without promotion, and with that end in view he has asked the commandants of departments to report to him the most deserving men in their commands who are eligible.

The Message and the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Representative Belmont has added Mr. Morrow and himself to the sub-committee on foreign affairs, which has been charged with the duty of collecting information regarding the treaties concerning Canada and the United States, and supplemental legislation for the guidance of the full committee in acting upon the president's message and the Wilson bill.

The sub-committee was in session this morning discussing the subject. It has already decided to recommend amendments to that section of the Wilson bill concerning the canals. The bill was regarded as subject to misconstruction in that section.

The Yellow Scourge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Surgeon General Hamilton said in regard to the yellow fever in Jacksonville that there have been 131 cases to date, of which forty have recovered, nineteen have died and seventy-two are under treatment. Dr. Starback, of the marine hospital service at Fernandina, Fla., telegraphs to Surgeon Hamilton that that city was never healthier or in a better sanitary condition than at present, and that there is no truth in the rumor of a recent death there from yellow fever.

It Knocks Out Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Judge Thomas, settler of the northern district of Florida, says of the campaign in that state: "The fever has stopped the political canvass. Both Fleming and Swpman, the opposing candidates for governor, have been in quarantine. A friend wrote me that Fleming spoke to an audience of twenty five at Tallahassee the other night. The Democrats will presumably carry the state. The fever has hurt the Republican prospects, as the northern people, who are largely Republican, have been driven out by the fever."

The Mt. Washington Signal Station.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is very likely [illegible] to the summit of Mt. Washington next year will not have the pleasure of a talk with the signal service observer station. [illegible] Greely will leave in a few [illegible] for the purpose of examining the [illegible] station on the mountain and determining whether or not it ought to be discontinued. [illegible] station has [illegible] practical point of view, and [illegible] after [illegible]

The [illegible] Statue.

[illegible]

A Piano a "Tool of Trade."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The treasury department has admitted free of duty a piano owned by a music teacher as a "tool of trade," but refused to admit another piano for the same purpose as a "tool of trade" of a piano tuner.

Cholera in Michigan.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 30.—It is reported here that cholera is raging in Presque Isle county, and people are dying like sheep, with no doctors in the immediate vicinity. Nine persons have died in one day. While the report may be exaggerated it is known that a short time ago people were suffering with bowel trouble. Officials of that county will investigate the matter.

MANY LIVES LOST.

The Crew of a Wrecked Vessel Take to Boats, Which Are Capsized.

STE. FLAVIE, Que., Aug. 30.—On Saturday last the steamship Bratsberg, coal laden, on her way from Sydney to Montreal, struck a rock at Cape Chattee and was damaged considerably. She was headed for the shore at once to keep her afloat, and went aground on Saturday night near Ste. Felicite, nine miles below Matane, from which place Capt. Neilson telegraphed on Sunday to Quebec for assistance. A fearful storm sprung up on Sunday night, and the captain was forced on Monday to abandon the vessel, taking off with him two lady passengers. The crew, composed of seventeen men, were left on board. They remained until morning, when the steamer began to break up. They took to two small boats, but soon after leaving the steamer both boats were upset, and fifteen of the seventeen sailors were drowned. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

Three More People Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—The barge Governor Jackson foundered at sea between Cape Henry and Delaware breakwater, about 4 o'clock last Thursday morning, and the colored cook, with his wife and child, were drowned. She, together with the barge Seth Lowe, both coal laden, was being towed by the tug Raleigh from Newport News to this port.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

They Head the State Ticket With Warner Miller—High License Favored.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—After perfecting a permanent organization Tuesday, the Republican state convention nominated Warner Miller for governor. He had no opposition, and the nomination was made unanimously. J. V. R. Cruger, of New York, received the nomination for the lieutenant governorship. The platform endorsed the platform of the Republican party as announced at Chicago and ratified the nomination of Harrison and Morton for the head of the National ticket. A clause in the platform expressed the sentiment of the Republican party in New York as being in favor of a high license of the liquor traffic, and censured Governor Hill for his vetoes of high license measures.

Settled It With Pistols.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—Springfield, Washington county, was the scene of a sensational tragedy Monday afternoon. Peter H. Head, a prominent farmer, and his son-in-law, Samuel Milton, fought a desperate duel with pistols in the high road. Head was killed at the fifth fire, but Milton escaped without a wound. For several years past there has been trouble between the two, growing out of family matters. Monday afternoon they met in the road. Both men drew their pistols and began firing. Half a dozen bullets were exchanged, and Head fell to the ground, shot in three places. Several men who had been working near by, rushed to the scene, but not in time to intercept Milton, who jumped over the fence and escaped. Head was removed to his home where he died a few hours later.

Their Normal Condition.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Aug. 30.—Trouble is brewing on the Shoshone reservation, Fremont county. The government issued rations to 900 Arapahoes and 1,100 Shoshones of this agency. The visitors of the Arapahoes are at the bottom of the trouble. Two white men were found dead near the Rattlesnake mountains, on the reservation, where they were doubtlessly murdered by the Sioux, who donned war paint after being ordered off the Shoshone reservation. Half-breed hunters report the presence of a band of 150 hostile Indians within seventy miles of the reservation. They are fully armed, have plenty of ammunition, extra ponies and no women and children along.

Sunday Law Cases.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—The session of the police court Tuesday was occupied by the saloon cases. The court overruled all the defendants' motions and demurrers and set the cases of [illegible] and John Stoffs for trial [illegible] are two of the leading saloon [illegible]

Customs Goods From Mexico.

CITY OF [illegible], Aug. 30.—For some time past the [illegible] of dutiable goods entered at the [illegible] custom house at Paso del Norte for transportation over the line of the Mexican Central railroad has been very small. This is due to the fact that at that [illegible] the slightest excuse avails for [illegible] goods of fines which go [illegible] the pockets of the collector and his staff of inspectors. Matters are so bad there that a large share of the goods which we would naturally have come over the Central are imported through Vera Cruz. Even if there were a reciprocity treaty with the United States the Central railroad [illegible] supposedly [illegible] Paso del Norte custom house is administered. The Vera Cruz custom house officials themselves regard the system prevailing at Paso del Norte as absurd, although it [illegible] to the advantage of [illegible] of Vera Cruz.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is expected that [illegible] letter of acceptance [illegible] return from his fishing trip. [illegible] Democratic congressman [illegible] that [illegible] waiting until the Republican [illegible] bill was reported [illegible] the Republican senators [illegible] to put off [illegible] The greater part of the letter will be devoted to [illegible] and will take some strong ground [illegible] tariff reforms. [illegible] controversy.

Killed at a Celebration.

[illegible] N. Y., Aug. 30.—[illegible] aged twenty [illegible] John Dickson, aged [illegible] and Albert S[illegible] Dimes [illegible] The bodies were badly lacerated, fragments of flesh and bone being scattered [illegible]

Warren and Van Heest Fight.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 30.—Tommy Warren and John Van Heest fought Tuesday night with two-ounce gloves in the Palace theater. Van Heest quit in the fourth round, although the referee had allowed him to have the best of the champion as to fouls.

Warren has posted $500 as a forfeit in the Ashland, Wis., National bank, for a fight with Ike Weir, "the Belfast Spider," and the latter has stated that he cannot say for two weeks whether he will fight or not.

GREAT MASONIC SCHEME.

THEY PROPOSE TO PURCHASE ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

And Rebuild Its Historic Temples as a Monument for Future Generations—A New York Lady at the Head of It—Chinese Free Masonry in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A scheme is being evolved in the apartments on the second floor of No. 169 West Twenty-third street by Mrs. E. Quimley, which, she says, will create a great stir in Masonic circles when it is made public. The scheme was all loaded and ready to be fired this coming Sunday, and in order that the public should have the earliest intelligence of it, Mrs. Quimley sent this notice to the newspaper offices:

"In memory of Dr. Robert Morris, Masonic poet laureate and founder of the Order of the Eastern Star, Adaptive Free Masonry, a lecture will be given by the past associate grand matron on 'Jews, Judaism and Jerusalem;' also a shrine will be dedicated at Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, Sunday evening."

Mrs. Quimley notified newspaper offices Tuesday that the affair had been postponed on account of an accident to somebody, but she imparted some information to the reporter.

"The plan is," said she, "to get people interested and take up collections for the purpose of buying the ancient city of Jerusalem and rebuilding the temples as a sort of monument for future generations. There is no reason why it should not be done, and I will notify you when the lecture comes off."

Chinese Free Masonry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Thirteen Mongolians were initiated into the mysteries of Chinese Free Masonry, at the lodge rooms of Chin Mon Yeck lodge, Tuesday evening. It was the most important ceremony that has taken place since the chapter, or company, as the Chinese call it, was established. Two or three Americans, who are members of the lodge, were present, and say that the work was most novel. The Chin Mon Yeck company comprises nearly five hundred members, and is growing rapidly. There are lodges in all the principal cities, and the Yee Tong Hong company, of San Francisco, is the recognized head.

East St. Louis In Bad Shape.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The tangled condition of the finances of East St. Louis was submitted Tuesday to a popular vote. The proposition was to fund a portion of the debt, amounting to $800,000 by issuing three per cent bonds. A second proposition was to surrender the present city charter and reorganize under the state law. Both propositions were carried by large majorities. The condition of the treasury of East St. Louis is so discrepit and the income so eccentric that the city cannot pay the interest on its debts. The people who recently secured a $1,000,000 judgment against the city will take the bulk of the bonds. Outside of this are liabilities, the amount of which is unknown. The city treasury has been systematically plundered by rings for a score of years.

Three Children Drowned.

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 30.—A boating party, consisting of George Barnard and his two sons, Fred and George; Mrs. C. W. Smith and her two daughters, Bertie and Edna; Miss Jennie Mayer, Stella Hallett, Edward Crowell and Clifton Bradford, all excepting Mrs. and Misses Smith, of Hyannis, started out this morning for a day's sail. When about three miles from shore the boat was struck by a squall and capsized. The schooner W. H. Lewis, of Chattam, was in the vicinity, and sent boats to the rescue. They succeeded in rescuing seven persons, all of whom were in an exhausted condition, but Bertie and Edna Smith and Fred Barnard were drowned. They were aged about twelve years each.

Dakota's Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A Tribune special from Fargo, Dak., says: The wheat crop is injured much more than has been expected or supposed. The injury results not alone from frost, but from heat, wind and dust. The thresher develops the fact that many fields which promised twenty bushels per acre run from eight to ten. One farmer said he had straw enough to yield twenty-five bushels, but gets but five per acre. Some fields are not cut at all. The grade is running from No. 1 northern down. There will be but little No. 1 hard.

Remembers His Native Town.

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 30.—Charles B. Rous, a New York dry goods merchant, has sent a subscription of $1,600 to the Friendship Fire company, of this city, for the purchase of a new steamer. Rous was a poor boy and sold toasting and matches on the market place here before the war. He served in the Confederate army and came out penniless. He went to New York and is now a millionaire. His donations to Winchester enterprises amount to many thousands of dollars.

Will Insist on Scott Accepting.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—William L. Scott's declination to accept the nomination for re-election to congress is regretted by his friends in this part of the state, and they will try to induce him to change his mind. It is claimed [illegible] Republican allies declare that the district was never so ably represented [illegible] and that they will assist in returning Mr. Scott to congress for a third term.

[illegible] by a Bicycle.

RUSHVILLE, [illegible] Aug. 30.—As James Wright [illegible] were returning home from this city their horse became frightened by a passing bicycle just south of town and ran away, throwing the occupants out and killing Mrs. Wright instantly. The babe [illegible] Mrs. Wright was the daughter of Albert Duke, a prominent farmer living two miles south of [illegible]

Brakemen Gain Their Point.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 30.—Trains are running as usual on the Wisconsin Central road on the [illegible] divisions, the striking brakemen having resumed work, the road granting [illegible] increase in pay.

Colored Forger Gets Three Years.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Louis Mack, of Woodford, a short negro who forged a check on John Arnett, a farmer, confessed guilt and was given three years in the penitentiary in the circuit court.

A Bank Cashier Suicides.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—Joseph Breed, a cashier of the Hartford National bank, committed suicide in the bank building by cutting his throat.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, THE SUCCESSFUL WRITER OF STORIES.

An Author Who Made Fame When He Didn't Expect It—The "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and How It Was Written. Historical Writing.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Should you see among authors a bushy, shock headed man, large, with a kind face, a particularly bright eye, and the general appearance of a literary granger, you can safely make up your mind that that personage is Dr. Edward Eggleston. On hearing the name you will at once think of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," for upon that brisk little novel his reputation was founded and continues to rest, notwithstanding the fact that he has since done quantities of literary work of a much higher order

But then the public is a preverse beast, and when it has a fancy for a certain product refuses to believe that any subsequent production can equal it. Remember Bret Harte and his "Heathen Chinee." They say it infuriates him to think that that bit of smart doggerel is continually held up before him as "the greatest effort of his life." The only way to do about such things is to do nothing. The public will have its way.

Edward Eggleston, or Dr. Eggleston, as he has a right to be called, being a full fledged and anointed doctor of divinity, had a career before the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" was born. An Ohio river town in Ohio was his birthplace; but, as is the fashion nowadays, the date of his beginning is not given in any of the printed sketches of his life. But it was some time ago, because his bushy hair and beard are iron gray; he has a family of children, some of whom are grown; he has been in active literary work for a quarter of a century, and he was a preacher before he became an editor and romancer.

It was in his ministerial capacity that he gathered the material he has since put into his romances. Beginning when only 19 he rode a Methodist circuit "in the free, unconventional and virile life of a new community." Of a delicate constitution, his education was largely self administered, and he took his degree direct from the busy life of pioneer days. His saddle bags were always well filled with books, and he frequently rode miles with an open volume in his hand.

All the time he dreamed dreams, and those dreams were of writing books. Not until 1865, after several years of wilderness preaching, did he set his foot on the first round of the literary ladder. He became associate editor of The Little Corporal at Chicago, and did so well that he was soon advanced to editorial charge of The National Sunday School Teacher. In 1870 he joined the staff of The New York Independent, and a year later became editor of The Hearth and Home, a literary weekly long since gathered to its fathers. While in this capacity he wrote "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Up to that time he had never thought of writing novels. Perhaps that is the very reason why he constructed a piece of work so fresh in matter and treatment. His mind was entirely uncolored by other romancer's style and method. He had written a few short, sketchy stories for magazines, which did not attract special attention. He wrote "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," as a short story for his own paper. After it was put into the printer's hands the foreman of the composing room came to Mr. Eggleston and suggested that it contained too much good material for a novel to be crowded into a short story. Couldn't he amplify it into a serial?

"But I can't write a serial," said the astonished editor. However, he took it home, studied over it, constructed and applied some padding and evolved some new incidents to sprinkle through it. Still, when it was finished, he could not stretch it beyond eight numbers of Hearth and Home, to save his life. The other members of the editorial staff thought that would do. At least it had to do. The story ran through the paper and was then made into a book. Two thousand copies, then considered a large edition of any yarn, were sold, and since then 100,000 have been disposed of.

This vigorous little story sprang from its author's brain without either thought or hope of its future renown. It is one of those literary creations which seem bound to have life, and are not to be kept out of existence by any obstacle. It was the first story in Hoosier dialect ever published, and at once took the [illegible] of the public which any foreseeing [illegible] an unhackneyed field is sure to [illegible] was an exposition of a type of [illegible] to literature and [illegible] who had not traveled in south[illegible], Illinois and North Carolina.

"It [illegible] weak minded westerners furio[illegible] Mr. Eggleston, when talking with [illegible] book. "They considered them[illegible] libelous Hoosier portraits. The [illegible] however, generally recognize the truth of the pictures without feeling that they are injured because they live [illegible] which holds the Hoosier family [illegible] Indiana too well to misrepresent it. [illegible] some of the people of a [illegible] exactly as I found them, but they are [illegible] of Indiana society any more [illegible] people of Baxter street are fair [illegible] of the metropolis."

"You [illegible] lived in Indiana, have you not?"

"Yes; I [illegible] the greater part of my youth there, though I was born in Ohio."

Since the "Schoolmaster" was written Hoosier [illegible] been made known to the world [illegible] and story, and Hoosier character [illegible] well as the worst grade [illegible] as able, if not abler, men [illegible] Mr. Eggleston.

He [illegible] that the book lacks many [illegible] of movement supposed [illegible] fiction. He [illegible] for fiction in this [illegible] and he wonders why [illegible] well known writers continue [illegible] stale material when there [illegible] of fresh and delightful matter [illegible] for the literary [illegible] hand.

"Why," [illegible] the Indian has never [illegible] treatment at a romancer's hands— [illegible] a figure of striking interest [illegible] virtually as well as his part [illegible] in history. The Fenimore Cooper Indian, though a great embellishment [illegible], never existed outside of the Cooper brain."

Then he [illegible] how a well known author went west at the age of 15, with a wild longing in his soul to find the Cooper Indian, fall down and worship him and cleave to him forever. He journeyed, single handed and alone, to the Pacific slope for no other purpose. He is now an elderly man and is still hunting for him, without success. But he refused to disbelieve in him. He says there ought to be so magnificent a being, even if he has not yet been found.

These sketches of colonial history will be published in volumes under the title "History of Life in the United States." It is said that no other annalist of the colonial period has brought us nearer to its habits, social usage and real, essential, familiar life.

Dr. Eggleston lives at Lake George, where he has a commodious home known as "Owl's Nest," which contains a large and valuable library. His work is mainly done there, but his historical writing sends him often to public and private libraries in different parts of the country and to England.

Since the "Schoolmaster" appeared he has published several other works—the "End of the World," the "Mystery of Metropolisville," the "Circuit Rider," "Roxy" and the "Hoosier Schoolboy." He draws his subjects mostly from the common people, with whom he has a deep and intelligent sympathy, and in whose nobility he has a generous faith. He has a fresh and delightful interest in life, and enjoys portraying it as he sees it. It can also be truthfully said of him that he does not "mince matters." In other words he is not ruled by literary conventions or circumscribed by regulation methods. He portrays people as he finds them, not as certain literary critics think they ought to be. And although he is a conscientious churchman, there is nothing of the hard shell about him, and he does as little preaching in his stories as the veriest pagan that ever drove a pen.

Personally, Edward Eggleston is by no means ordinary in appearance, if he does look like a Granger. He is tall and strongly built, with a large head, augmented by a perfect hay stack of iron gray hair, a full beard and mustache en suite. His eyes are bright, brown and handsome, and he has an exceedingly soft and beautiful voice. He is a delightful talker, his conversation being particularly free from narrowness.

GERTRUDE GARRISON.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS.

The Three Most Gigantic Monopolies in Existence Are in Its Control.

From this time forth no Democrat need open his lips to say a word against trusts. He and his party are hopelessly committed in support of this peculiar form of monopoly. The vote in the house on the sugar amendment to the Mills bill fixes the last link in the chain of damning evidence. These are the three great monopolies, the managers of which control prices at their will: The Standard oil trust, the sugar trust and the whisky trust.

The first of these is the most gigantic monopoly in the world. It crushes all opposition and fixes the price of a universally used commodity with the utmost nicety. No man may buy a gallon of kerosene or other coal oil products at a price less than that which the Standard Oil trust has made for him. The Standard Oil trust ramifies into every branch of the government, into every department of commerce Its representative in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is Mr. Whitney, secretary of the navy. Its representative in the senate is Mr. Payne, senator from Ohio. Its representatives in the house are J. H. Othwaite, of Columbus, O., and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa. All these gentlemen are Democrats.

The largest consumer of tin plate in the United States is the Standard oil trust. That concern demands that tin plate, used for its packages, shall be placed on the free list. The obedient servants of the Standard oil trust have reduced the tariff on tin plate in the Mills bill so that the duty is to be placed at its lowest possible notch. The demand for the reduction of the duty on tin plate comes from no other source than that of the great many armed polypus—the Standard oil trust.—Newark Advertiser.

An Administration Trick.

The straits to which the Democrats have been driven by the exposure of their unpatriotic attitude on the tariff question are well illustrated by the campaign document issued (at the public expense) by Land Commissioner Stockslager and described in the Washington despatches to The Tribune. The report claims that the administration has added over two million acres of land to the public domain, and a sample "restoration" is that of 82,400 acres of Northern Pacific lands, which had been located on the wrong side of a surveyor's line. This land was "restored" to the government by giving the Northern Pacific railroad 22,400 acres on the opposite side of the line in question in its stead. This is the sort of thimblerigging that the Democratic administration is indulging in to catch votes.—New York Press.

Tapping the Democratic Barrel.

A secret circular from the Democratic headquarters in North Carolina, which has somehow gained publicity, contains a piteous call for campaign funds, and in the event that they are not forthcoming prophesies defeat for Cleveland. With states hitherto Democratic becoming more doubtful every day, the party certainly has need of all the aid it can get from Jay Gould, the Standard Oil interests, Nickel-plate Brice, monopolist Scott, and the rest. At the rate the barrel is being tapped now, it must be a big one to hold out.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Canadians Recognize It.

That Mr. Cleveland's efforts to bring about free trade [illegible] benefits to Great Britain are appreciated by the Canadians, is shown by the following clipping from The Toronto World: "Following President Cleveland's [illegible] the Mills bill [illegible] Democratic majority [illegible] portant [illegible] equally [illegible] framed by Republican [illegible] will strongly affirm [illegible] practices of protection."

[illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] of the Democratic party. If so, [illegible] trust is now to be formed, it will be necessary for Republicans to [illegible] to distribute [illegible] and employ [illegible] for the remainder of the work.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

James G. Blaine's Record.

Born Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830.

Graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, aged 17.

Went to Maine 1853.

In the Maine legislature 1858–1862, being speaker the last two years.

In 1862 said: "The great object with us all is to subdue the rebellion. * * * * Perish all things else, the national life must be saved."

In congress 1863–75 (twelve years).

Speaker of the house 1869–75.

United States senator 1876–81.

Secretary of state 1881.

Nominated for the presidency June 6, 1884.—Albany Journal.

RICH MEN OF ST. LOUIS.

WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ACQUIRED WEALTH.

Men Who Have Walked the Most Humble Paths of Life, but Are Now Traveling the Easy Ways of Opulence and Luxury.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. [illegible].—St. Louis has its share of rich people like every other large community—people who are considered by their neighbors to have enormous fortunes. It is a noticeable fact, though, that there are comparatively few people here who would be looked upon as extremely wealthy in any other of the great cities of the United States. The millionaire is not what he was in this country; in fact, the millionaire is now rather commonplace, and a man who wishes to attract attention by the size of his fortune must pass the million mark several times. I was standing in the lobby of a New York hotel not long ago. The clerk, who had lived in St. Louis a few years before, handed me a St. Louis telegram wanting to know who this man was who asked for a suite of rooms. I looked at the signature and it was that of the richest man in St. Louis. Such is fame!

Two reasons which I think in part account for the absence of great accumulated wealth in St. Louis are the age of the city and the absence of the speculative fever here. St. Louis was built up so many years ago that the fortunes of its founders have been divided and sub-divided through successive generations. None of the great fortunes have been kept intact. They have been frittered away by children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. In other cities the presence of the fever for speculation in grain, in real estate and in other speculative articles, builds up fortunes as it tears them down. St. Louis people are inclined to enjoy the possession of their wealth without risking it; a fortunate thing for many of the people, an unfortunate thing for the city.

There are many rich men in St. Louis, though, and some whose method of accumulating recently acquired wealth is interesting.

The wealthiest man in the city of St. Louis is John T. Davis, of the firm of Samuel C. Davis & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods. Mr. Davis comes of a Boston family. His father was a shrewd business man, who, by good investments, laid the foundation for the great fortune which his son owns today. Mr. Davis' wealth is variously estimated, the figures ranging from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The former figure is probably nearest the truth. Mr. Davis has over $1,000,000 in his dry goods business. The building in which his business is done and the ground on which that building stands are worth probably $600,000. In addition to this property Mr. Davis owns real estate in both the business and residence sections of St. Louis and a great deal of improved property in Boston and Chicago. Mr. Davis is a director in local banking and other corporations and a large owner of stocks and bonds. In appearance the richest man in St. Louis does not give an impression of extreme wealth. He is of medium height, with strong, clean cut features, a mustache just turning gray, close cropped over a firm mouth, and close cut hair of dark color, lighted up with gray. He dresses well, but very quietly, and his manner is unassuming, though firm and business like. Mr. Davis lives in a very large house on Lucas place, formerly the fashionable residence street of the city. He has a family, but they entertain very little and seem to find their chief enjoyment in traveling.

The second wealthiest man in the city of St. Louis until his death last summer was Gerard B. Allen. He came to St. Louis many years ago, without money and without friends. He embarked in the iron business in a small way. His business increased from year to year, until he owned the largest foundry in St. Louis. The war found him with a large stock on hand, the value of which was enhanced with the breaking out of hostilities. As his profits accumulated Mr. Allen invested them carefully, one of his first purchases being an interest in the Anchor line of steamboats. The Anchor line came into full control of the southern river trade from St. Louis, and the dividends to the stockholders were many and large. Mr. Allen's stock was generally believed to approximate that of Mr. Davis, but on his death it was found that his estate would not realize [illegible]. Mr. Allen's open [illegible] generosity was no doubt accountable [illegible] deficit. Most of the estate of Mr. Allen went to his son, George Allen, who thus [illegible] one of the richest men in St. Louis. George Allen has many of his father's traits, notably his kindly courtesy. He is a man of medium height, with a full beard of dark brown. His manner is rather bluff. Mr. Allen's father held a controlling interest in the stock of The Republican, now The Republic, of this city, but since his death the control of the paper has passed again into the hands of the Knapp family. Mr. Allen lives with his family in the large double stone mansion which his father built some years ago on Chestnut and [illegible] streets.

Another inherited fortune was that of the [illegible] family. One of the original settlers of St. Louis was a Chouteau. From the Chouteau family Mrs. Maffitt is descended and from this family she inherited most of her wealth. Her fortune is estimated at [illegible]. This money is invested in real estate and in [illegible] stocks and bonds. [illegible] is the principal stockholder of the Missouri Street Railway company, one of the best paying roads in the city. [illegible] engaged in the iron trade. Mrs. Maffitt is getting old and she seldom [illegible]. She lives with her family in a big double house on Lucas place. All of its [illegible] decorations and interior furnishings [illegible] its appearance is cold and [illegible] opened for entertainments of any kind.

John J. [illegible] made [illegible] by [illegible] in the stocks [illegible] the Chicago and Alton railroad, the Madison County Ferry, the St. Louis Transfer company and the Laclede Gaslight company. He is one of the ruling spirits in these concerns today. He also owns government bonds in large amounts, and great tracts of farming land in Illinois, as well as quantities of improved real estate in Chicago.

The Thomas Allen estate was divided into several [illegible] some years ago. Its value was over $[illegible], money accumulated in the [illegible] operation and subsequent sale to Jay Gould of the Iron Mountain railroad, now part of the Missouri Pacific system. Russell Allen and George W. Allen are millionaires. Both of them are largely interested in the Southern hotel. George Allen is president of the city council, and a probable candidate for mayor.

Oliver A. Hart is one of the obscure rich men of St. Louis. He is worth about $3,000,000, made by fortunate investments in gas and railroad stocks. He occupies a house on Lucas place, and attracts less attention than many a $1,000 clerk.

Probably the most widely known of St. Louis' millionaires is Henry Shaw. Very few strangers come to St. Louis without paying a visit to Shaw's garden, which is said to contain one of the finest botanical collections in the country. Mr. Shaw is a very old gentleman who lives in the house which he has occupied for years in what is now the heart of the retail business section of the city. In addition to establishing Shaw's garden, Mr. Shaw presented to the city many years ago Tower Grove park, a beautiful driveway, bordered with exquisite specimens of the artistic work of the landscape gardener. Mr. Shaw is universally respected and loved, which is something unique for a millionaire. His wealth, represented principally by real estate, amounts to about $2,500,000.

There are three tobacco millionaires in St. Louis—Daniel Catlin, John E. Liggett and George S. Myers. Each of them is worth about $3,500,000, made in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. Their efforts principally have made St. Louis second only to New York in the manufacture of chewing tobacco.

Probably the most interesting, because the most recently created, of St. Louis millionaires are the bonanza kings so called—the little group of men who have suddenly grown wealthy through investments in mining stocks. The pioneers in mining among these new made millionaires were Charles McLure and Charles Clark. Mr. McLure married Mr. Clark's sister, which accounts for the close relationship between the men. Neither of them was very successful in St. Louis, and they went west a few years ago to try their fortunes in the silver fields of Montana. While working for some St. Louis people they came across a promising claim in Deer Lodge county, and they proceeded to locate it and christened it the Granite Mountain. Some St. Louis capitalists were induced to put in money for development work, which was begun immediately. After various romantic experiences with their claim Clark and McLure developed it into a real bonanza. It has paid $4,700,000 in dividends to date and the mine is still worth $24,000,000, figured on the market quotation of the stock. Mr. McLure is the largest owner of stock. His holding is worth about $2,000,000. He also owns an interest estimated at $1,500,000 in value in a mine adjoining called the Bi-Metallic. Mr. Clark is worth almost as much as Mr. McLure. Most of the Granite Mountain stock is in his wife's name.

S. M. Rumsey, the president of the Granite Mountain, and his brother, Moses Rumsey, are worth about $2,000,000 each, made in mining stocks.

Louis Duestrow is an extremely unique millionaire. He is worth about $1,750,000 and less than a year ago he was working for a St. Louis insurance company for $150 a month. Long after his graduation as millionaire he continued to go about his daily work and draw his $150 a month, well earned. He made most of his money in Granite Mountain.

Mrs. Grace Valle January inherited $1,000,000 in Granite Mountain stock from her husband. She has another fortune inherited from her father, whose estate was estimated worth $2,500,000. Mrs. January is young and handsome and she might marry one of any number of foreign titles, but she prefers to remain an American.

The Collier estate, which is under the management of a son-in-law of the late Mr. Collier—E. A. Hitchcock—is worth about $2,000,000.

A well known St. Louis millionaire is Adolphus Busch, the head of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association. He is the wealthiest of the wealthy St. Louis brewers, his fortune being estimated at $1,500,000. He receives $75,000 a year for managing the interests of the big brewery, and he drinks more champagne than beer. He usually travels in a special car, and he enjoys all that money can afford wherever he goes.

Another St. Louis millionaire of national reputation is R. C. Kerens, Mr. Blaine's particular friend. Mr. Kerens helped manage the Blaine campaign of four years ago, and he was among the most confident of Mr. Blaine's friends in the Chicago convention. Mr. Kerens is worth about $1,500,000, invested largely in western railroad stocks.

There are many millionaires in St. Louis, and many more whose wealth exceeds a million whom I have not mentioned, but they are for the most part men little known outside of the community in which they live.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Wonderful Old Von Moltke.

One of the most notable of the wonderful old men of Germany is Von Moltke. We could learn a lesson or two from the Germans concerning the value of men. In the United States a man is shelved at 70. When he has reached that age in the German empire it is assumed that his faculties have reached their fullest development, and that his wisdom will then be of the highest value to the state. At all events, he is lifted to power and importance and the reins of government lie in his hands to the very last. Although Von Moltke is nearly 88 years of age, he is as active as though but 40. Very often in Berlin I walked up to the war office after breakfast, just for the pleasure of seeing the old marshal go to work There was always a little crowd around the door waiting for a glance at the famous commander, and when he jumped out of his carriage and walked briskly into the building that is known as the brain of the army, because all the planning of that great organization goes on there, he usually walked between two lines of people.

He smiled with invariable good nature at the crowd, and occasionally stopped to kiss the ruddy cheek of a child if its mother pushed it forward for that honor. Then he trotted into the office, and half an hour later could be seen hurrying along the corridor with his hands full of huge official looking papers, as hard at work as though he had not earned a rest by so many years of toil. Like the sturdy old emperor, Bismarck, Blumenthal and the rest of those wonderful old men, Von Moltke rises at 7 in the morning, retires early at night, sleeps on a hard camp bedstead, eats little and drinks less. This military recluse undoubtedly owes much to do with the amazing vigor which they all show. To speak of a man of 80 as "old" in Berlin is to cause a general sensation of surprise, pity and indignation. In our judgment of men we are not so wise as the subjects of William II.—Blakely Hall in New York Sun.

One of Fortune's Favorites.

"Young man," he said, "do you respect the fair sex, as all young men should?"

"I do indeed," responded the young man, with emotion. "And there is one of the fair sex, sir, whom I not only respect, but adore, and she adores me."

"You are fortunate."

"Fortunate is no name for it, my venerable friend. Why, in the summer time that girl clerks in an ice cream and confectionery shop, and in the winter she is cashier in an oyster saloon."—The Epoch.

Following the Fashion.

Old Mr. Soapfat (to daughter)—Do you realize, my dear, that if you marry this young Mr. Tutti Frutti Van Dyke your money will have to support him?

Miss Soapfat—Oh, yes, papa; but that sort of thing is all the style just now, you know. —New York Sun.

FARM AND GARDEN

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

One Plan for an Octagonal Barn, with Explicit Directions for Building the Same, from the Foundation Stone to the Cupola.

Directions for laying out and building the octagonal barn, represented in Fig. 1, are given by Southern Cultivator, and among these the following are principal points: The foundation wall of stone or concrete may be either below ground for

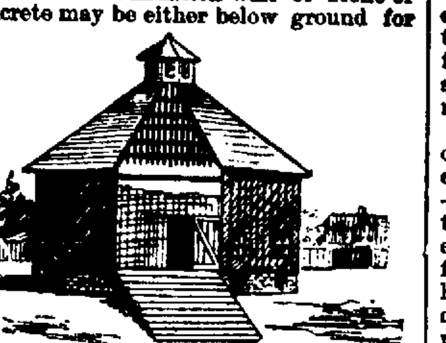


FIG. 1—ELEVATION OF OCTAGONAL BARN.

a cellar or partially above for a basement, or wholly above for a stable, an inclined way being built on two opposite sides to give access to the barn floor. Upon this foundation the sills are laid, the corners being made at an angle of 135 degs., instead of 90 degs., as in the square building. There are no cross beams necessary except upon the floor, there being eight bents in the building, all on the outside, the plates being mortised exactly as the sills are and the posts placed with regard to the necessary doors and windows and the strength necessary to support the roof and stiffen the building. As many braces as are thought needful may be used, but the braces must all be on the lines of the walls and none of them cross braces. The roof is an eight sided cone, strengthened with purlin plates, and may be open at the center for a cupola or ventilator. The joints of all the plates and the sills will be at an angle of 62½ degs. instead of 45 degs., as in a square building.

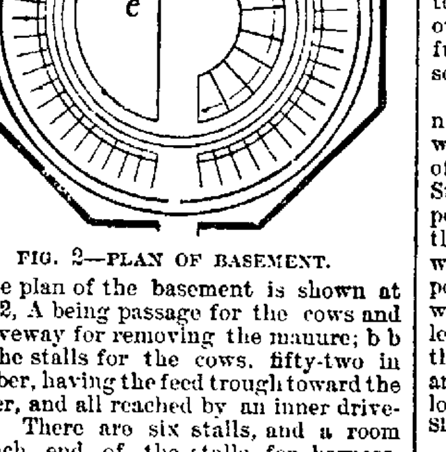


FIG. 2—PLAN OF BASEMENT.

The plan of the basement is shown at Fig. 2, A being passage for the cows and a driveway for removing the manure; b b are the stalls for the cows, fifty-two in number, having the feed trough toward the center, and all reached by an inner driveway. There are six stalls, and a room at each end of the stalls for harness. At e is a place for storing plows, carriages, wagons or machines. A driveway (F F) passes through the basement from east to west. As many windows as needed may be built in the wall. The sills of the barn are laid upon the wall, as already mentioned; the posts are 28 feet high, and the plates upon these support the rafters.

The plates are fastened together at the ends by being halved and the corners fastened together by half inch bolts. At each corner is a brace of 8x8 timber, bolted to and through the plates by three-quarter inch bolts and strengthened by an iron plate on the inside, through which the bolts pass. The shoulders of the corner rafters rest upon these braces and plates. These rafters are of 6x12 timber Purlin plates of 8x10 inch timber are bolted under the rafters and fastened together at the corners in the same manner as the plates. The intermediate rafters rest upon these purlins. Iron tie rods may be used to strengthen the rafters and hold them together, if thought necessary.

Fig. 1 shows the elevation with a portion of the roof removed to show the manner of laying the rafters and bridging them. A crown rim is bolted to the rafters at the point of the roof—or rather the rafters, the rafters are bolted to the crown rim—which supports a cupola. The cupola is fifty feet from the floor of the barn, the roof rising twenty-two feet, and the post being twenty-eight feet high. The floor of the barn is laid upon beams, supported by brick piers or timber posts in the basement. A line of beams may be laid above the floor on either side, above which floors may be laid; the space thus made may be used for granaries or storage of farm tools or machines, or other cumbrous property.

Care of Corn Fodder.

An easy way to take care of corn fodder, says The Prairie Farmer, is to shuck in the field and tie in bundles which are afterward stacked. Lay a piece of twine on the ground of a length to suit the size of the bundles you propose making; place an armful of fodder on the twine and shuck out the corn which may be thrown into a wagon. Repeat this operation until you have a bundle of the desired size, which tie firmly. The bales from two to four shucks can be piled together until a convenient time comes for hauling, or until the first snow comes, when they may be hauled to the stack on sleds. In piling in the field lay one bale on the ground and put others crosswise. By using a pitchfork to handle the bales, one man can load with greater ease and rapidity than two in the old way, loose. In stacking, the staker takes two bales in his hand and sets them up perpendicularly, bottom on each side of this row until the desired size is obtained. Now lay bales lengthwise on the top of the upright ones to raise the shedding bales to a half pitch, and if necessary the stack can be covered with long slough hay to shed snow and rain. By this method the fodder is kept straight, dry and convenient to feed.

Good Points of Short Horns.

A noted English breeder in enumerating what he considered the good points of short horn cattle stated that among other things the eye of the animal always influenced his choice to a great extent. A quiet, good natured eye was that of the animal likely to suit his purpose, but the keen eye, in constant motion, he avoided, because it indicated an irritable, uneasy temperament, and an animal of such a temperament would not readily fatten.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Unavoidable Effect of Removal of the Duty—Some Figures.

A careful estimate places the number of wool growers in the United States at about 700,000, and fully 500,000 men are employed by them to assist in caring for their flocks and doing other farm labor. A majority of these flock masters, as well as their employed help, are heads of families; therefore, if you add to their number their wives, children and other dependents, you will have a population of at least 4,000,000 persons more or less interested in the growing of wool; or about one-fifteenth of the entire population of the United States. There are no doubt fully 150,000 other farmers who keep a small number of sheep, but these could not be fairly classed as growers of wool.

These 700,000 farmers will average to own or possess at least 160 acres of land each—making a total of 112,000,000 acres—devoting the more desirable parts of their farms to the raising of grain, hay, etc. (a good share of which is required for the feeding of their horses, cattle, hogs and sheep during the winter season), and selecting the poor, rough and hilly portions for the pasturing of their sheep, thus putting to profitable use their entire farms.

The number of sheep in the United States is now estimated at 50,000,000 head, and the crop of wool at about 350,000,000 pounds, worth on the average of last year's prices about twenty-two cents, making the total value of the wool crop of the country $77,000,000.

There are sold annually for export and home consumption from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 sheep for their mutton, bringing on the average about $3 per head, making the total value of wool and mutton sold each season about $122,000,000.

If you remove the duty from wool and so make the growing of it an unprofitable business, it would render almost valueless the portions of these farms devoted to sheep raising, and thereby would decrease the average price of the whole farm at least $2.50 an acre, making a loss from this source alone of $280,000,000.

Sheep would also decrease in value fully 50 cents per head, making another shrinkage of $25,000,000.

Wool would decline from 7 to 8 cents per pound from the average price of the last fifteen years—adding another loss of $25,000,000, and the farmers would be so impoverished by the low prices obtainable for their wool that out of actual necessity they would be compelled to reduce the wages of these 500,000 persons employed to assist in the caring of their flocks and the doing of other farm labor to the extent of at least 15 cents per day or about $50 per year, making a still further loss of $25,000,000 from this source alone.

Now, for the sake of reducing our revenue between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, we must virtually impoverish one-fifteenth of the entire population of the United States, and so force this large body of people to follow a business that will yield them no profit, and compel them to raise wool in competition with all the poor and poverty stricken nations on the earth, where land and labor are fully one-half less than in this country, and in doing this we inflict upon this most honorable and respected American industry the following losses:

Shrinkage in the value of	lands	......		$280,000,000
"	"	"	labor......	25,000,000
"	"	"	flocks.....	25,000,000
"	"	"	wools.....	25,000,000
Total loss to the wool industry				$355,000,000

If wool be placed on the free list, our woolen manufacturers will obtain their raw material $25,000,000 less than they now do under protection. Will the people of the United States get the full benefit of this sum in the cheapening of their woolen goods? We think not; but at least one-half of this amount will go to the manufacturers and merchants in the way of increased profits, and this small sum of $12,500,000 is all the saving which the manufacturers and people can possibly make to offset the enormous shrinkage enumerated above.

We are now growing in the United States nearly a full supply of the finer sorts of wool, and only require to import on an average about 15,000,000 pounds to give us a full supply. Continue protection for a few years and we shall raise all the finer wool we require, and a large part of our carpet wools.

The importation of worsted goods at the present low and unjust rate of duty has inflicted a very serious loss on manufacturers of this class of goods, and stopped their mills and increased the importation of these goods enormously since 1883. This should be corrected, and worsteds should be made to pay the same duty as woolens.

The admission of rags, thread, roving and shoddy [illegible] under a duty of 10 cents per [illegible] a most serious loss to the [illegible] of wools, for every pound of [illegible] takes the place of a pound of fine scoured wool, and the extensive use of it is the principal cause of the [illegible] of territory, California and Texas wool now remaining unsold on the markets. It should have [illegible] the same as scoured wool (which it virtually is) of 30 cents per pound.

These two [illegible] industries, the growing of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods, are [illegible] and should be protected [illegible] the manufacturer to the extent of the difference in the cost of manufacturing in Europe as compared with that of America, and the wool growers to the extent of the difference in the cost of raising wool in half civilized countries and that of raising it in the United States, where land, labor and living are much higher.

[illegible] claim that the estimates of [illegible] might be increased [illegible] without [illegible].

The [illegible] of American wool and of American wool manufactures, under protection, has since 1859 increased faster than our population, and has been steadily supplanting foreign wools and foreign goods, the only exception—carpet wools—being chiefly wools not grown in the United States, and admitted under low duties.

The reports of the United States bureau of statistics completely refute the claim of Premier Mills that this country cannot produce the wool required for its manufactures, or manufacture the woolen goods needed for its people.

They also demonstrate beyond question the powerful influence of our protective policy on the development of our wool and woolen industries, and they indicate clearly the disasters which would follow the overthrow of this policy.—Washington Post.

John Bull Would Greet Him.

Now if Mr. Cleveland would only go to Great Britain he might receive just such an ovation on landing there as Mr. Blaine received when he got home—New York Press.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BIG PICNIC

OF RUSSELL & CO.'S EMPLOYEES, SATURDAY.

How Fourteen Hundred Massillonians Passed a Day at Huron.

When the train bearing the Russell & Co. excursionists arrived at Huron Saturday morning, the steamer R. B. Hayes was in waiting at the dock and conveyed them all over to the grove. The lake was very smooth, and everybody joyed the trip. Approaching the shore two streamers suspended from poles, could be seen, one with the inscription, "Welcome, Massillon," and the other, "Headquarters for fishing tackle." From the latter was suspended a huge sinker, probably two feet long, with an iron hook eighteen or twenty inches long and five-eighths inches round, to represent the elaborate preparations made by Frank Traphagen and Ed Fuller. Upon this hook was an improvised life preserver bearing the inscription, "Ed Fuller, the gallant life preserver of the life saving service of Russell & Co.—his suit," and a home-made gun, which, by the way, was a very neat piece of workmanship, a regular breech loader and warranted to kill, bearing the inscription, "T. H. Borden, the crack shot of Central Ohio. Score, eight out of twenty-five." The entire outfit afforded a great deal of amusement to the crowds. Mr. Traphagen brought his hook with him, but could not recover the sinker. Messrs. Will Fuller and Frank Traphagen tried the famous sinkers in a cruise on the lake, but without success.

Dinner was served to those who had not provided themselves, in a long building which went by the name of hotel, and was run by the managers. They were rather unprepared for the rush, and could not do justice to the people, though they served a very good meal.

The contests were not commenced until in the afternoon, and the first one on the programme was the ball game between a nine composed of boys from the shop and the Huron club. It was not a game marked by brilliant plays, but was exceedingly close and interesting, the boys being equally matched. It resulted in a victory for the Massillon boys by a score of 21 to 22. Mr. Sage, the proprietor of the grounds, had put up a purse of fifteen dollars for the winning club, which was secured.

The next contest was a single oared boat race, in which a number entered. John McLaughlin secured the first prize of three dollars, and Mr. Snyder, who would undoubtedly have won but for the loss of his oar, received the second prize of two dollars. The wheelbarrow race was won by Sherman Cochrane, with Frank Ryder second, and drew the prizes of three and two dollars respectively. The tug of war was next commenced, between ten men from the boiler and blacksmith departments pitted against ten men from all other departments, and owing to a little strategy on the part of J. H. Williams, the former won. The foot race had probably a dozen entries, and Rob Grant and Hart Wilcox reached the goal at the same time; another race was run in which Wilcox secured the string and Grant the handkerchief. The prize was five dollars, three to the first and two to the second; another dollar was added and the sum divided equally between them. In the wrestling match, J. H. Williams won two of three falls with Peter Kelley, and secured the prize.

Everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. The Harmonia band played its best, and Richeimer's orchestra de delighted the many who had assembled in the dancing hall. The first section left Huron at 7 o'clock, and reached Massillon at 9 30. The second section left at 8:15 and arrived at Massillon at 10:45.

T. H. Borden and his corps of assistants who were on the committee, deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which everything was handled; nothing was left undone by them. It is needless to add that the firm did its full share in making the day a pleasant one. The price of tickets covered the bare cost of transportation. The firm would not permit the committees in charge to assume the payment of anything else. The steamboat was chartered by the firm, and all the prizes were offered by the firm.

Herod and Mariamne.

It has come. The Independent Company has received a large supply of the above, Amelie Rives' new book, and the the greater part of it has already been sold and more are on the way. Edgar Fawcett says, "In literature, as in life, the candor of innocence is mistaken for that of intentional impurity," and he applies the remark to Amelie Rives. Of "Herod and Mariamne" Mr. Fawcett writes, "I found it a tragedy of uneven, yet astonishing vigor." He concludes his paper by declaring that it bespeaks "that same inherent vitality of organism which has already set her so high among our younger competitors for secure distinction in the art of letters."

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzy will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

CUYAHOGA COUNTY WINS

In the Match at Meyer's Lake.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

The second of the matches between the Central Gun Club, of Cleveland, and a selected Stark county team, was shot yesterday at Meyer's Lake. This assures the victory to Cleveland. The crowd was small, and the scores not particularly good. Had the Stark county team had the material it contained three weeks ago the result might have been different. As it was, the former defeat by 53 was reduced to 11. As usual the effort was to make the best score out of 25 single rises. The score is appended:

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Brown	22
Upson	17
Silsby	16
Calhoun	21
Classe	16
Sheldon	18
Roberts	22
Roof	21
Forester	14
Jones	16
Wheal	15
North	20
Prechtel	22
Auld	22
Hebbard	17
Powers	21
Maygo	19
Hogen	19
Keyes	19
Flick	11
Total	370

STARK COUNTY.

Clutz	18
Caldwell	13
W S Becher	20
Croy	18
Brown	19
Hunt	21
McLain	19
Arnold	18
Bostick	14
Smith	17
Clark	17
Leoffler	21
Lynch	17
Schultz	10
Weber	22
Heiman	18
Chance	18
Bolton	22
Bush	15
Dr. Becher	22
Total	35

For reasons best known to themselves, Messrs. Galt, Huntington, and Haycock assumed respectively the names of Brown, Roberts and Maygo.

Cuyahoga county team's average was 18¼. Stark county team's was 17 19-20. At the first match at Cottage Grove, Cuyahoga's average was 21, and Stark's 18 7-20.

The eight Massillon men in the Stark county team averaged 18⅜, and the twelve men from Canton averaged 17⅝. At Cottage Grove the Massillon men averaged 18⅝, and the Canton men 18 2-11.

In the first sweepstake shoot, Hunt took first money and Clutz second, and in the second Craig took first, Clutz second, and Hunt and Brown tied for third money.

A CAMPAIGN SKETCH.

Dr. Geo. B. Cock, Republican Candidate for Coroner.

Dr. Cock, who was renominated on Saturday last, is fifty two years old, having been born in Jefferson county, O., in November, 1836. His father emigrated with his family to Stark county in 1844, and settled in Washington township. After reaching twenty-one years of age, he taught in country schools and went to Mt. Union college until the war began. He then enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, 4th Regiment O. V. I., and was with the regiment at Rich Mountain, W. Va., and in all its marches and skirmishes, until after the return to Washington, D. C., from Harrison's Landing, Va. His health failing, from chronic dysentery, which fearfully decimated the regiment, he came home on a furlough in the autumn of 1862, but remained in very poor health and was discharged by order of the war department in February, 1863. In September, 1863 he was appointed a captain in United States Colored troops in which regiment Robert Pinn, of Massillon, was first sergeant, Company I. He served through all the trying times of that organization, saw its men and officers go down in battles, in the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. He was wounded September 29, 1864, in a charge on New Market Heights, Va., but served until September, 1865, when he was promoted to major. After the war he studied medicine with Dr. Bowen, in Akron, and was elected coroner in 1880, and again in 1886. He is now Senior Vice Commander Canton Post G. A. R., and resides in Canton, O. He has always been a Republican and thoroughly American from head to foot, strictly temperate and a worker in the cause of the poor and distressed, and in the interests of the old soldiers.

The United States Envelope Agency at Hartford, Conn., made during the year ending June 30, 153,629,000 stamped envelopes. In the month of June, 40,672,000 envelopes were manufactured, the largest month's total in the year.

That is gold which is worth the gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzy for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

THAT SEWER.

AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR

By Numerous Property Owners—A Special Meeting of the Council.

[From Monday's Daily.]

The dissatisfaction among numerous East Main street property holders over the construction of the sewer ordered last Wednesday by the city council, culminated this afternoon by their serving a request upon City Solicitor Young, asking him to enjoin the contractor from proceeding with the work, on the ground of numerous irregularities. First among them is the failure to secure the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the abutting property. The failure of the council to pass an ordinance declaring the improvement necessary, and the failure of the city clerk to certify that there was money in the treasury to the credit of the fund out of which the cost of construction is to be paid, were also specified. Solicitor Young has not refused to make the desired application.

A special meeting of the city council has been called, for to-night, to consider the difficulty in which it has become involved. It may conclude to rescind its former action, and in this case, an injunction will be unnecessary.

STARK'S PEDAGOGUES

Now in Session at the County Seat.

Special Correspondence of the Independent

CANTON, O., August 27.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Stark County Teachers' Association opened in the high school building this morning at 10 o'clock. President I. M. Taggart called the meeting to order, and about fifty teachers were present. After the enrollment of names, Dr. Hancock, of Chillicothe, made his introductory address on "The Object of Teachers' Institutes."

Among other things, he said that the greatest good derived from institutes by the teacher is professional inspiration, or a "breathing-in" of that spirit which results in aspiration. He illustrated the terms forcibly by Jacob's dream, representing inspiration as the angels coming downward from heaven and aspiration as angels going upward on the ladder. He said that the principle by which all methods of teaching should be tested is, no growth without self-activity, i. e., the best method of teaching is that one by which the pupil does the most work for himself and that a method which does not require activity on the part of the pupil weakens him and is worse than no method.

Professor Stevenson, of Columbus, followed in about the same line of thought. He claimed that the average high school pupil does not think for himself and lacks that persistent effort which is necessary to good work.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Professor Stevenson began his regular work on physiology and hygiene devoting most of his time to hygiene. He treated the cause of diseases as produced by different soils and by drinking water.

After an intermission of fifteen minutes, Dr. Hancock followed by a lecture on "Reading." He said that the pedagogic value of arithmetic was superior to the practical value, but that he would reverse the order in reading. He thinks that beginners should first be taught words, then phrases, and gave some valuable suggestions with regard to keeping busy in school, pupils too young to study. The meeting then adjourned until 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Tuesday evening Dr. Hancock will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Shakespeare." The teachers of the west end of the county are well represented. Each session will hereafter open with music to be conducted by Mrs. E. X. Lynn. This institute promises to be one of the most largely attended and most profitable ever held in the county.

FROEBEL.

KILLED INSTANTLY

BY A FALL OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FEET

Robert Lindsey, an Exemplary Young Man, Drops Down the new Shisler Shaft, North of the City.

The first serious accident at the new Shisler mine, north of the city, owned by the Ridgway Burton Company, is not only frightful to contemplate, but is surrounded by many affecting circumstances. The death of Robert Lindsey was caused by a deplorable accident, for which no one is culpable, Monday evening, at half past 3. He was one of the right hand men at the mine, being foreman of a sinking shift. While on a scaffold thirty feet below the mouth of the shaft, a slide or heavy piece of timber, was lowered. The noose of the rope slipped, and as the timber fell, it struck young Lindsey on the head, knocking him into the black hole, which extended straight down for one hundred and thirty feet. He was probably dead before he reached the bottom of that deep shaft, from which he was soon after removed, bruised and bleeding.

The body was taken to the home of his parents, near the old Mountain mine, from where the funeral took place, Wednesday at noon, conducted by Sippo Lodge I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. Robert Lindsey was one of the finest young men in the Tuscarawas valley. He was sober, intelligent, and upright. He was scarcely twenty-three years of age, yet he held a responsible position, and was respected by all. One of the sad features about the case was his engagement to an estimable young woman, to whom he was to have been married in ten days. Sympathy with the bereaved ones, in the city, is as wide-spread as it is great.

A CAMPAIGN SKETCH.

Joseph A. Putt, Candidate for Infirmary Director.

Modesty and quiet worth are the characteristics of Joseph A. Putt, the candidate for infirmary director on the Republican ticket. He did not announce himself as a candidate, but some of his friends hit upon his name and almost before he knew it he was on the ticket and nominated. He has reached middle manhood, being forty-six years of age, and for two dozen of these years he has been a resident of Marlboro township, where, as one of the most reputable citizens, he has been elected justice of the peace. He is an active business man and has been a life-long Republican.

THE COUNCIL

HOLDS A SOLEMN CONCLAVE

And Backs Water, Preparatory to Moving On Again

[From Tuesday's Daily]

Could the distressed residents of East Main street who have protested against the construction of the proposed sewer have attended the special council meeting last night, they would have been astonished. THE INDEPENDENT reports the placid and formal proceedings, but the lurid language that preceded the meeting was more vigorous and would make better reading. It was strongly intimated that the owners of lots in just as good sanitary condition as so much "farm property," ought to emigrate to the country without waste of time.

President Blumenschein was absent, but Mr. Jarvis presided with much dignity and grace. The clerk announced the business of the meeting to consider the notice of application to restrain the building of the sewer, and the ball opened.

Solicitor Young held in his hand a request signed by Henry Beatty, Mrs. Genevieve Laighton, Mrs. E. B. Upham, and Mrs. M. C. McCullough, desiring him to apply to a competent court for an injunction restraining W. H. Crooks from continuing his work on the sewer, as the contract had been entered into without legal ordinance, and in contravention of Section 2702, R. S., and was therefore void. Section 2702 requires the city clerk to certify to the presence of sufficient money in the treasury to cover the cost of any proposed improvement, before such improvement is contracted for. Mr. Young said that it was true that the clerk had not made such certificate, and true that he, the solicitor, had no official knowledge that the condition of the treasury was not equal to the demand about to be made upon it. It was also true that the statute was impracticable and a great annoyance. The city in the first place, might have issued bonds as it is empowered to, to the extent of its revenue, but it had not. Under the circumstances he advised that the contract be rescinded. He had not supposed that anybody in the city would obstruct the work on so purely technical a ground. The great objectors had come before the council, complaining that the sewer had been poorly planned, but they sought to restrain the execution of the contract on entirely different grounds.

With the consent of Contractor Crook Solicitor Young moved to reconsider the action of the council in the letting of the contract to W. H. Crooks. Carried.

The matter was therefore exactly as it had been before the letting of the contract, and the question was on the signing of the contract. Mr. Clutz asked the clerk as to the condition of the treasury. That official, in deep dejection, answered that there was an ordinance in existence, assessing ninety-eight per cent. of the cost of construction on the abutting property, payable ten days after completion, but as to money, there was not a cent. It therefore followed that there was left only the gloomy alternative to vote down the letting of the contract, and it was done. Mr. Crooks signed a paper agreeing to all that had been done, the council agreeing to pay him for all the work he had already performed.

Mr. Bowman recalled the first remonstrance sent in by those who objected to the dip and fall of the sewer as planned; how that objection faded, and the opposents discovered numerous widows and orphans who would be oppressed should the work go on: and how the dip and fall, and widows and orphans had been forgotten in the light of the frightful fact that the city council, instead of having the money to pay for work, on hand, had only first-class claims against numerous well-to-do individuals. He referred to Judge Pease's attitude regarding stream pollution. While he he would not say that the Judge was wrong, he was quite certain, from personal observation, that the contents of the present Main street sewer did not create a nuisance in the river. He thought that Judge Pease was a trifle ahead of his generation on the question of the betterment of the condition of humanity, any way.

By common consent, it was decided that it was time to adjourn, and the adjournment was taken with the understanding that a sewer commission should be appointed at once, and immediate steps taken to complete the East Main street sewer.

The Toledo correspondent for the Coal Trade Journal says. "The Wheeling & Lake Erie Company is doing well for a road which does not ship from here by rail. Their daily receipts run at least two thousand tons."

Among the Books.

"From 18 to 20" is the title of a new novel that is having a very large sale. The first edition was exhausted in less than a week.

"Tariff History of the United States" by F. W. Taussig, LL.B. Mr. Taussig is assistant professor of political economy in Harvard university.

Amelia Rives' new story, "Herod and Mariamme; a Tragedy," is published in the September Lippincott's magazine. Edgar Fawcett has "A Few Words About Miss Rives" to say in this number.

The Century for September will contain articles on the Siberian exile system from the pen of Mr. Geo. Kennan. The other features of this number are principally educational. Arthur Gilman writes on "Women Who Go to College," while Charles M. Carter discusses "The Industrial Idea of Education."

Hubbard Brothers, the Philadelphia publishers, have just issued General Lew Wallace's "Life of Ben Harrison." General Wallace has been a life-long friend of Benjamin Harrison, and is, therefore, better fitted to write the biography of the Republican candidate than any living author. General Wallace began with General Harrison's assurance that everything necessary would be placed at his disposal. He describes the campaign of 1840, Benjamin Harrison's birthplace, his early struggles, his life as a lawyer, a soldier, and a successful statesman; it also contains an excellent steel engraving of General Harrison.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and costs only 50c. Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Hess Snyder & Co. are about to ship twenty-four stoves to Seattle, Washington Territory.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

At Altoona, Pa., they can build a locomotive in eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Over sixteen hundred coopers are on a strike at Buffalo, and serious trouble is feared.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Chicago has seventy-three boot and shoe makers, nine hundred of whom are women.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

DR SCHILLING'S



HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others [illegible] into buying [illegible] instead of the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after first weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For sale by Ricks & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 25, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3¼ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7.00 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH					GOING SOUTH		
No 35. Cleveland Express.	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 38 Columbus Express.
P. M.	A. M.		Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 35	5 40	Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 05	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 35	6 30	4 35	Hudson	9 15	9 05	2 45
11 18	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 29	3 24	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	Orrville ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 33	12 34	6 20
7 52	1 37	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 38
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 39	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 26
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	.....
.....	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 58	.....
.....	8 36	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	.....
.....	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	.....
.....	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	.....
.....	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	.....
.....	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	.....
.....	11 23	10 20	Vandalia	4 48	5 10	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 50	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3 25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.08 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 08	6 40	.....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	Am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 46	9 46
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown	3 38	am 6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 58	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg	7 15	1 21	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	3 6	.....	.....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	5 46	6 55	.....
Leesville	11 32	5 53	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 28	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 3
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	.....
Wellington	3 03	7 45	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 56	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 07	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 48

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta, and Bowerstown

" " " and Akron, Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

" Chicago, Akron, Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

T. S. M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. D. W. GOLDROD, Manager.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at home With

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye more goods than any two sold everywhere. Price 10 cents a package. 30 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in package or fastness of color, or non fading qualities. They do not crock or spot. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large,
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

The verb, to Sunday, is not found in Mr. Webster's work, hence the frequent use of it in the past tense is wrong, positively wrong.

THE INDEPENDENT devotes a good deal of space to sewers. The public as a whole is lamentably ignorant as to sewers and sewage disposal.

THE INDEPENDENT'S West Brookfield correspondent well says that the "elocutionary contests" going on in different corners of the county, seem not so much designed to develop elocutionary talent as to promote prohibition party sentiment. They are nothing more than political meetings thinly disguised.

The street paving question has been investigated by a friendly coommittee, alive to Massillon's best interests. The committee is of the opinion that all things being considered, it is better to drop the work until next spring. This judgement is accepted, especially as we know from the tenor of the report that nothing but Massillon brick will be considered.

President Cleveland has paid ten thousand dollars to the credit of the campaign fund. He was right in doing so. The small potatoes people generally announce that sort of news, no matter to which party they belong, as a "contribution to the corruption fund." It is legitimate, if legitimately applied. It costs money to manage an election, and not necessarily to bribe voters.

The New York Herald, the most most influential Democratic organ in New York, sensibly declares:

What dreary folderol nonsense all this stuff about Harrison's Chinese record is! It is the inane drivel of political idiocy

This is the precise opinion of THE INDEPENDENT. The game of politics can be made a noble one, like the game of chess. Or again it can descend to the level of a slugging match. The tiresome reiteration about Harrison's love for the Chinese is such a stupid wanton way of waging war that it provokes mental nausea.

There is decided humor in the contemplation of the dangers to the American fishing interests as now painted by Democratic writers. We are told that it is unwise to "show the least diversion of American sentiment" and all that sort of thing just as though Mr. Cleveland had made a discovery and had proposed a remedy some one else had never thought of. About seventeen months ago no one heard these mouth-pieces talking about our Canadian trouble as a matter of serious moment. The Republican party is in full accord with Mr. Cleveland's patriotic desire to get even with the Canadians. Congress ante-dated him nearly two years ago in finding the wrong and proposing a method of righting it. Mr. Cleveland is not tied. He has a law providing retaliatory measures. Let him take off his coat and execute it, instead of devoting his mighty energies stopping spigots while bung-holes are open

Mr. Blaine's public comments on Mr. Cleveland's last message are like all that he says, the strong words of a gigantic intellect. Our fishermen have endured wrongs, and in order to bring the Canadian government to a just appreciation of the subject, congress, in 1887, authorized the president to adopt a retaliatory policy. A genuine tit-for-tat policy was planned, in which the punishment admirably fitted the crime. President Cleveland has steadily refused to enforce that statute, and now, after seeing the failure of his treaty by which we surrendered all our rights, has changed front completely, and seeks to embarass commercial exchange along 3,000 miles of frontier. He proposes to kill the traffic of goods, valued at $50,000,000, over American railways. Mr. Blaine inquires why the American railways should be made to suffer on account of our fisheries trouble, when we have the remedy already at hand? He characterizes the message as a political move, designed to attract attention from the Mills bill.

The opponents of the East Main street sewer, are public benefactors in disguise. Massillon should give them the freedom of the city in a go'd box. They have done more to promote sewer building than any two dozen factors in the city. For some years we have been constructing bits of sewers, without any general plan. The results are crude and amateurish, although in the right direction. The misguided few who are pushing against the traces on East Main street, have succeeded by their very opposition, in solidifying the other side, and causing a sewer commission to be formed. That commission will lay down general plans for sewer construction, based on sanitary principles. When sections are built they will be parts of a harmonious whole. And as to the East Main street sewer, let no one fear. It will be built. A well known minister preached an excellent sermon last Sunday, showing that every dark and ugly cloud has its silver lining. The stoppage of work yesterday was an unpleasant incident, but in the end it will be proved that the present adversity in which that project now finds itself, will be a splendid thing for the whole city.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE TARIFF.

Attention is invited to the following words, uttered by Senator Sherman, and which cover a great deal of ground. We are all agreed that the tariff requires modification. Condition, like the weather, change, and the tariff must be changed in accordance. The issue is, how best may the schedule be modified. The average reduction is of no moment. Indeed, it is believed that the Republican Senate bill will make a heavier general reduction than the Mills bill. But the vital objection to the latter measure is, that it cuts down the tariff upon such materials as are least able to bear a reduction

"Every law imposing a duty on imported goods is necessarily a restraint on trade. It imposes a burden upon the purchase and sale of imported goods and tends to prevent their importation. The expression 'a free trade tariff' involves an absurdity."

"It must be remembered that the present duties, taken together, are far in excess of what they were before the war, and that they have been three times largely increased since the passage of the Morrill tariff act of 1861."

"The result of such duties is to secure to mechanical industries higher wages than can be earned in other kindred employments. If the present rates of duty were high enough during and since the war then surely they are too high now. I am a firm believer in the general idea of protecting our industries, but I am certain that if the present high rates of duty [illegible] by nearly 50 per cent [illegible] in 1861 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that it is [illegible] is just and [illegible] on their [illegible] [illegible] in the wrong."

THE TOURNAMENT.

More Encouragement for Bands to Enter the Contest.

Every man, woman and child in Stark county is especially invited to attend Massillon's tournament next month. We expect the outside world, too, but we have a particluarly warm corner in our feelings for the people, the fire companies, and the bands of Molly Stark.

When the band contest was proposed, the first rough plan was to have one contest, open to all bands of all kinds and sizes. Later on it began to dawn upon those in charge that it would be no more fair to put a brass and reed band, against a brass band, than it would be to match a 2:20 horse against a 2:40 animal. So the committee decided to provide two contests, one for full bands with reed instruments, and one for brass bands. As there are many of the latter close about here, we expect them all to note this change and come here. We wish they could all carry home prizes, and those that fail will be comforted with much good cheer of another sort. The first prize for full bands will be one hundred dollars; second, fifty dollars; first prize for brass bands eighty-five dollars; second, forty dollars.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

Bits of News from all Over the Country.

The total production of all kinds of commercial coal in this country, in 1887, was 123,965,255 tons.

Baltimore expects to pack enough peaches this year to provide a can for every family in the United States.

One hundred and seventeen thousand cattle have been shipped into Montana from Texas ranges within the past thirty days.

Fifty thousand mulberry trees will be set out in California this season, under direction of the State board of silk culture.

The exports of domestic cottons from New York to foreign ports from January 1 to August 14 was 90,607 packages valued at $3,595,003.

The story is afloat that an English syndicate, with a capital of three million dollars to start on, is trying to purchase all the breweries in New York.

The Burlington & Northern and other roads entering Green Bay, Wis., will unite in the construction of a five hundred thousand dollar bridge there.—American Contractor.

It is rumored among Philadelphia coal men that, owing to their inability to supply anthracite, many consumers are compelled to use soft coal. The coal districts supplying the seaboards with soft coal show an increase of over one million seven hundred thousand tons over last year's output.

One of Harrison's Afternoons.

A special dispatch to the Toledo Blade from Middle Bass, tells how General Harrison passed one afternoon: "Late in the afternoon an invitation was received by General Harrison and wife to visit the United States gunboat Michigan. The Michigan has been hovering around Middle Bass ever since General Harrison's arrival, and will continue to hover until next Monday, when the prow of the big black hulk will be turned northward, and Lake Superior will be visited in conformity with orders from the war department. The expedition was planned and executed by James R. Dunn, of Massillon, and was successful in every respect. The little steamer Ganges, commanded by Captain Albert Sheer, was chartered for the occasion, and a merry party of twenty two persons started on a tour of inspection.

"In the party were: General and Mrs. Harrison, Judge Woods, Mrs. Woods and Miss Woods; Mrs. Streator, of Cleveland; Mrs. Thomas Cone, of Toledo, Miss Mayne Cone, Miss Anna Foster, Mrs. Scarratt, of St. Louis; Mrs. Wheeler, of Buffalo Miss Cousie Berdan, of Toledo; Mrs. Pomeroy, of Cleveland, Mr. Miller, private secretary of General Harrison; Mrs. John D. Martin, of Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn, of Massillon, and Mr. Kent Jarvis, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and Mrs. Ward and Mrs Hedges, of Findlay, Mr. T. Ewing Miller, of Columbus, and William Cummings, of Toledo.

THEY STUFFED THE BALLOT BOX.

Down in Bethlehem Township—Michael Burke Now a Republican.

NAVARRE, O., August 26.—A most outrageous and high-handed case of ballot-box stuffing was perpetrated at the Democratic primary election held here yesterday. The whole number of votes [illegible] yesterday was one hundred and [illegible] two. Out of this possible one hundred and eighty-two, G. A. Sesterhen [illegible] W. M. Swaller 213 for central [illegible] making a total of [illegible] votes. For commissioner [illegible] [illegible] Raber 274, [illegible] making a total of [illegible] E. J. Walker of this place, who is [illegible] received [illegible] votes cast [illegible] Bethlehem township, [illegible] Republi- [illegible] [illegible] a dispatch sent to the Cleveland Leader. A prominent Democrat [illegible] the story and [illegible] Burke [illegible] join the Republi- [illegible] a speech [illegible] Burke has al- [illegible] Democrat.

A LIST OF PENNSYLVANIANS

New Residents of Tuscarawas Township, Stark County.

In the list below, each name is followed by the name of the county in Pennsylvania from whence its owner came; the first column of figures represents the number of years each one has lived in Ohio, and the last gives each one's present age:

Henry Christman, Westmoreland	36	86
Wm. Christman, Westmoreland	38	60
Wm. Maxhimer, Franklin	68	70
D. H. Boughman, Cumberland	53	61
Lewis Essig, Westmoreland	49	71
Mrs. Essig, Cumberland	58	67
Mother Eggert Westmoreland	35	85
Jacob Eggert, Westmoreland	35	49
John Christman, Westmoreland	58	77
Mrs. J. Christman, Westmoreland	58	77
David Brenner, Lancaster	9	51
Mrs. Brenner, Lancaster	9	46
Jacob Christman, Westmoreland	37	62
Mrs Christman, Westmoreland	37	59
C. Suavely, Huntington	58	65
Charlotte Hasler, Franklin	60	66
Caroline Cole, Dauphin	49	85
Josiah Cupples, Green	54	61
Jacob Lutz, Lancaster	61	71
Jacob Moler, Lebanon	38	40
Mrs. J. Culler	60	74
Mrs. A. Culler, Franklin	58	72
Jacob Stoner, York	68	87
Samuel Krider, Franklin	69	77
Peter Donot, Lancaster	68	83
Jacob Donot, Lancaster	68	73
Jacob Bash, Westmoreland	74	68
Mrs. Bash, Westmoreland	26	62
E. Hornberger, Lancaster	46	73
David Fahs, York	55	82
Adam Bender, Franklin	60	66
Jeremiah Bender, Franklin	60	64
Mrs. Isiah Oberlin, Lancaster	38	47
Henry Speck, Bedford	11	67
Mrs. H. Speck, Bedford	11	60
Frank Speck, Bedford	15	31
Grant Speck, Bedford	11	20
David Speck, Bedford	11	14
Wm. Fox, Lancaster	38	79
Mrs. Fox, Lancaster	38	77
Mrs. Lowisee Yost, Lancaster	30	71
Mary Yost, Lancaster	30	39
Jacob Yost, Lancaster	30	6
Joshua Groff, Lancaster	42	51
Susan Groff, Lancaster	42	48
Frank Groff, Lancaster	12	47
Susan Reohhel, Lancaster	42	45
Allen Weidner, Lancaster	23	70
Mrs. Weidner, Lancaster	23	65
Mother Kessler, Lancaster	32	72
George Kessler, Lancaster	32	43
Mrs. Edwards, Dauphin	31	55
John Hemperly, Lebanon	41	77
Mrs. Hemperly, Lancaster	43	52
Mother Hemperly Lebanon	41	77
John Amen, Lancaster	22	53
Mrs Amen, Lancaster	22	45
Jacob Gittinger, Lancaster	41	45
David Hemperly, Lebanon	41	43
Catharine Houk	—	72
Ezra Moler, Lebanon	38	42
Mrs. Moler, Lebanon	42	49
Abram Gittinger, Lancaster	44	77
Ephraim Royer, Lancaster	32	64
Mrs. Royer, Lancaster	32	62
Henry Royer, Lancaster	32	34
A. B. Hershey, Lancaster	9	45
Mrs. Hershey, Lancaster	9	46
Emanuel Fox, Lancaster	32	64
Henry Hartman, Lancaster	35	73
Mrs. Hartman, Lancaster	35	71
Samuel Dull, York	52	83
John Bear, Bedford	54	60
Mrs. Bear, York	52	53
John Shafer, Centre	22	66
Mrs. Shafer, Centre	22	60
Eliza J. Smith, Westmoreland	50	68
John Smith, Lancaster	52	66
John A. Jones, Lancaster	22	44
Mrs. Jones, Allegheny	35	39
Annie B. Walter, Westmoreland	52	66
Elizabeth Wampler, Westmoreland	52	69
Jonas Walter, Westmoreland	52	75
Jacob Fiscus, Westmoreland	10	44
Mrs. Fiscus, Westmoreland	10	45
John R. Walter, Westmoreland	52	64
Wm. Rudy, Lancaster	55	65
Mrs. Rudy, Lancaster	55	52
Sarah Tombow, Lancaster	35	75
Eliza Zupp, York	52	65
Ephraim Royer, Lancaster	32	64
Mrs. Royer, Lancaster	32	62
Henry Royer, Lancaster	32	34
Nat. Tombow, Lancaster	34	45
Mrs. Tombow, Lancaster	39	41
David Kilgore, Westmoreland	75	88
Chas. Killinger, Lebanon	41	65
Daniel Brinker, Westmoreland	36	67
Jeremiah Sowers, Lancaster	36	59
Geo. Barnheart, Westmoreland	36	67
Mrs. John Steel, Westmoreland	38	52
Wm Keefer, Lancaster	10	28
John Keefer, Lancaster	13	31
Henry Keefer, Lebenon	8	29
David Erb, Lancaster	34	70
Mrs Erb, Lancaster	34	65
Frank Erb, Lancaster	34	35
John H. Fisher, Lebanon	33	62
Mrs Fisher, Lebanon	33	58
Henry E. Fisher, Lebanon	33	36
Daniel Fisher, Lebanon	33	34
Jerry Armet, Lancaster	21	40
Lewis Clingensmith, Westmoreland	20	64
Mrs Clingensmith, Lancaster	20	55
Jeck Clingensmith, Westmoreland	20	28
David Levens, Lancaster	50	72
David Miller, Centre	71	74
Sarah Clapper, Franklin	46	61
John Raber, Lancaster	38	66
Mrs. Raber, Lancaster	38	60
Jacob Reinoehl, Lebanon	57	63
David Z. Martin, Lancaster	33	56
John B. Caldwell, Huntington	17	70
J. F. Harney, Lancaster	21	64
Michael Hurst, Lancaster	18	55
John Poorman, Franklin	60	—
Soloman Reinoehl, Lebanon	57	76
Mrs John Mace, Franklin	—	—
Michael Rigel	—	—
Seth Hackman, Lancaster	—	—
Jonas Hurst, Lancaster	—	—
David Hurst, Lancaster	—	—
Rev. A. J. B. Kast, Cumberland	3	42
Wm. Moll, Washington	46	74
Elizabeth Gaddis, Lafayette	45	79
Hannah Lyans, Columbiana	62	78
Mary Ann Welker, Dauphin	48	53
John Thompson, Philadelphia	45	76
Catharine Thompson, Westmoreland	66	77
Thomas J. Hall, Lycoming	52	58
Benjamin H. Hall, Lycoming	52	53

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number	141
Lancaster county	59
Westmoreland	24
Lebanon	11
Franklin	9

The four oldest persons now living are Peter Donot, aged 88; Mrs. Cole, aged 85, Henry Christman, aged 86; and David Kilgore, aged 88. Six others are past 77

The five longest in the township are David Miller 71. Samuel Krider, 69; Peter Donot, 68; Jacob Donot, 68; and Wm. Maxhimer, 68.

HERE THEY COME.

Ten Republicans Good and True.

Up goes the list towards two hundred! Here are ten vigorous old Republicans, who, as they voted for Harrison in 1840 can be counted on to vote for another Harrison in November next: Christian Wyandt, Jacob Hurran, John Hurran, Abraham Wilhelm, Joseph Putman, sr., John Meese, sr., John Raff, sr., Jacob Burchfield, Joseph Peal, sr., Andrew Dietz. This brings the total number of veterans up to one hundred and twelve. Send on a dozen more!

Excursions to Columbus for the G. A. R. National Encampment, via the Pennsylvania Lines.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Columbus, O., from September 11th to 15th. Extensive preparations have been made by the citizens of Columbus for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends. The prominent surviving leaders of the armies of the North will be present, and Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. John A. Logan have accepted invitations. Excursion tickets will be sold from Massillon at rate of $2.40 to Columbus, from September 8th to 11th, inclusive, good returning until September [illegible]. By special arrangements excursion [illegible] upon application, have the [illegible] of their tickets extended up to and including October 20th. Persons going to Columbus can obtain definite and further information by application to the agent at station named above

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Indications—Fair; warmer; variable winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for August 29.

NEW YORK.—Money 1½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 120 bid; four coupons, 128½ bid; fours-and-a-half, 107⅝ bid.

The stock market opened active and strong at fractional improvements over last night's closing, but after the first few dealings on some selling to realize prices declined by 10:30 o'clock ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Toward 11 o'clock a buying of the Grangers and Lake Shore caused prices to take an upward turn, and the decline was fully recovered by noon. At the present writing values are ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. higher than at the opening.

Bur. & Quincy	114¼	Michigan Cent.	88¼
Central Pacific	34½	Missouri Pacific	80⅝
C., C., C. & I.	58⅞	N. Y. Central	109
Del. & Hudson	119⅞	Northwestern	115
Del., Lack. & W.	143⅝	Ohio & Miss	23¼
Illinois Central	118	Pacific Mail	37½
Lake Shore	97⅞	St. Paul	73⅜
Louisville & Nash	60⅝	Western Union	85⅝

Cincinnati

WHEAT—No. 3, red, 88@90c; No. 2 red 90c.
CORN—No. 3, mixed, 44c; No. 2, mixed, 45½c.
WOOL—Unwashed fine merino, 16@17c; one-fourth blood combing, 20@21c; medium delaine and combing, 21@22c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing, 21@22c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 24@25c; medium clothing, 26@27c; delaine fleece, 26@27c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 50, No. 2, $13 00; prairie, $10 50@11 50; wheat, oats and ryestraw, $3 00@5 50.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4 15@4 60; fair, $3 00@4 00; common, $2 00@2 50 stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 25; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.
HOGS—Select butchers, $6 40@6 50; fair to good packing, $5 90@6 40; fair to good light, $5 85@6 30; common, $5 00@5 65; culls, $4 50@5 40.
SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 25@3 50; good to choice, $3 75@4 50.
LAMBS—$3 75@6 25.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 70@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 00; common, $3 00@3 50.
HOGS—Philadelphias, $6 50@6 70; mixed, $6 30@6 35; Yorkers, $6 25@6 30; common to fair, $6 00@6 15; pigs, $5 75@6 00.
SHEEP—Active, $4 50@4 75; fair to good, $4 00@4 25; common, $2 50@3 50.
LAMBS—$4 00@6 00.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 95@6 50; mixed packing, $5 80@6 50; heavy to choice, $6 05@6 60.
CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 90@6 00; mixed, $1 75@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 25.
SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 50@4 75.
LAMBS—$3 75@6 15 per 100 pounds.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 103½c; No. 2 red winter, September, 100¼c.
CORN—Mixed, 53¾@54c.
OATS—No. 1 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed September, 30¼c
CATTLE—$1 85@6 20 per 100 pounds live weight.

Going Home With Broken Hearts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Brooks and her daughter, mother and sister of Hugh M. Brooks, who was recently hanged at St. Louis for the murder of Preller, his traveling companion, and who was known in that city as Walter Lennox Maxwell, sailed on their return journey to England to-day on the White Star line steamship Brittanic. They return to their native country broken hearted. Maxwell's body is left behind, although it is probable that his remains will eventually be conveyed to England.

No Signal to Guide a Freight.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Owing to the failure of the flagman to put out the proper signal, the second section of a freight train on the Pittsburg & Western railroad crashed into the caboose of the first section, which had stopped to take water at Bessemer station, about two miles above Mahoningtown, Pa., at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. William Pitzer, brakeman, who was asleep in the caboose, was instantly killed, his body being terribly mangled. He leaves a wife and two children, residing at Mahoningtown.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug 30.—Monday night, Charles H. Jackson, of Albuquerque, N. M., married the sister of George Lee against Lee's wishes. Tuesday the two met on the street, when Lee abused Jackson roundly and finally fired at him, but missed. Jackson then drew his revolver and also fired. Lee sent two more bullets after Jackson and then staggered into a saloon and fell dead. Jackson was exonerated, but his bride of a day has left him.

Honey-Moon.

'Say Perkins old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother in-law shut down on you"? "No Brown, the truth of the matter is, my home is so happy now, that there is no inducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant just the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierces Favorite' Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honey moon all over again.

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousatd, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all dauggists.

A Secret

of good health is found in the regular improvement of the bowels and perfect action of the liver. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have guests welcomed and determined All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Eaton, Ohio.

Don't get lost in the rush! Seaside Libraries and Franklin Square Libraries, corner price 10, 15 and 20 cents—your choice for 5 cents. Call early.
THE INDEPENDENT Co

Bills Makes It.

CANTON, August 29.—The result of the count of the ballots cast on Saturday at the Democratic primaries was that the vote of Bethlehem township was thrown out by a committee vote of eight to five. This action precipitated another row, as by it George Bills was nominated for recorder and Jacob Schmachtenberger for commissioner, and Edward Walker, Navarre's candidate for recorder, who was largely benefitted by the ballot box stuffing act, knocked out, so that he and the adherents of Clemens are swearing vengeance to-night on the entire Democratic ticket, all of which inures to the benefit of the Republican ticket, which will surely be elected this fall as the result of this entertaining Democratic family fight.

IN MASSILLON.

Two hundred and seventy-eight votes were polled at the Democratic primary election in this city on Saturday, although many were out of town. There was a sharp fight for recorder and a close race for commissioner. E. J. Walker, of Navarre, won the day, so far as Massillon is concerned, his strength occasioning much surprise. The vote is as follows: For recorder—E. J. Walker 141 Paul Field 108, George Bills 26. For commissioner—Jacob Schmachtenberger 164, Leonard Raber 114. The central committee chosen are: Ward one, A. Burgel; ward two, H. B. Sibila; ward three, Gustavus Paul; ward four, Frank Ertle; township, David Fortney. Frank Shepley was not a candidate, but he and Andrew Burgel tied. Mr. Shepley declined and Burgel accepted.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

An Ordinance

To provide a system of sewerage and create a board of commissioners of sewers, for the city of Massillon, Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massilon, Ohio, that in its opinion it is necessary to provide a system of sewerage and drainage for said city.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that the construction, maintainance and cleaning of the sewers of said city shall be under the care of a board to be called the Commissioners of Sewers, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Council, one of which shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, and thereafter one shall be appointed each year to serve for the term of five years.

SEC 3 Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of said commissioners of sewers to devise and form, or cause to be devised and formed, a plan of sewerage and drainage for the whole city of Massillon, and said commissioners of sewers shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties required of a board of improvements, under the statutes of Ohio in respect to sewers, drains and ditches, and all such further and other duties and powers as are conferred upon such boards by the statutes of Ohio

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication

Passed this 27th day of August A. D., 1888.

CHAS. E. JARVIS, President.

J. R. WHITE, Clerk.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh.—Dr Sage's.

LAKE PARK FARM,
CANTON, August 23.

Geo. H. Gore, V. S., Massillon.

DEAR SIR:—My stallions, Black Cloud 2:17½, Wamba, Moscoe and Red Jacket, are driving finely on the track, and I notice a great change in their way of feeding since you fixed their teeth. Your work has given entire satisfaction. Dentistry, in my opinion, is as necessary for horse as man. Yours truly,

ED. J. MEYER.

Bridge Notice.

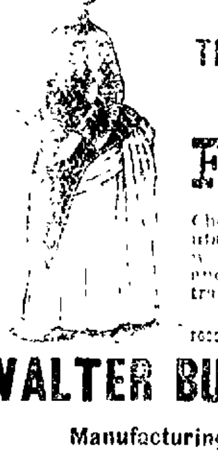
Sealed bids will be received up to noon Monday, October 1st, 1888, at the auditor's office, Canton, Ohio, for the purpose of constructing four stone abutments, two over the Ohio canal and two over the Tuscarawas river, on the John Silk road, running west from Russell & Co.'s shops, in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. Bids received for the perch. Also one pier in the Tuscarawas river. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

P. L. MANLY, County Auditor.

CANTON, August 27, 1888. 10 4t

A name amounts to nothing. It is the truth it stands for. Cherita is a name only, but it stands for that which will bring comfort and health to many of the afflicted.

Every Steamship



Brings us NEW Designs and Novelties in SKINS from our Foreign Agents

The Reason Why We Sell

Fine Furs

Cheaper than other manufacturers can, is because we make more of them, and trade direct with the trappers.

All Merchants are safe in recommending our Goods.

WALTER BUHL & CO.,

Manufacturing Furriers.

DETROIT, - MICH.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The public schools will open on Monday.

All the Youngstown iron mills are now running.

Orrville will send her criminals to the Cleveland work house.

THE INDEPENDENT desires a good correspondent at North Lawrence.

There are eight hundred and forty-four patients at the Toledo insane asylum.

Sixty Massillon veterans will attend the national G. A. R. encampment at Columbus.

The name of Strasburg station, on the Ft. Wayne road, has been changed to Maximo.

Beautiful stained glass windows are now being put in the First Methodist church.

One thousand and fifty-seven coal miners are employed in Columbiana county.

One G. A. R. Post in Boston will attend the encampment at Columbus four hundred strong.

The funeral of Mrs. William Pinn was held Thursday morning in Canton. The burial took place in this city.

Dr. J. L. McGhie will speak on "Sunday Schools" at the Richville Sunday School picnic, Saturday afternoon

The report sent out from Findlay that Massillon glass blowers would establish a factory there, is erroneous.

The funeral of Thomas Ellis, a former resident of Tuscarawas township, took place Wednesday afternoon, from Stands' church.

Huntington Brown, of Mansfield has been elected Grand Captain General, by the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar.

Manager J. E. Starn, of the Telephone Company, is laid up with a sprained ankle, caused by the falling of a telephone pole.

During the week ending August 10, the number of immigrants who landed in America numbered five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

The Canton Repository says that Auditor Barrick, Carroll county, is engaged in assisting Auditor Manly of Stark, the latter being unable to close up his semi-annual accounts.

An immense procession followed the remains of Robert Lindsey to the cemetery Wednesday. Sippo Lodge I. O. O. F. and two assemblies of Knights of Labor appeared in the long line.

A. McGregor, of Canton, is among those drawn for the petit jury for the October term of the United States circuit court. George Young and David Atwater, of Massillon, are among the grand jurors.

In this issue of THE INDEPENDENT there appears a table containing the names, ages and birthplace, of the pioneers of Tuscarawas township. It is very complete, and is worth preserving for reference.

Owing to the accident by which Henry Deweese is laid up, Mr. Harry Ferriss, of the Massillon Bridge Company has gone to Ft. Wayne to superintend the erection of a large bridge across St. Mary's river.

A fine little boy came to the home of John Kelley Tuesday night, and the rolling mill boys are extending congratulations, for it is the first arrival of the male persuasion among the mill hands since January 1.

Massillon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, had sixty-five men in line in the parade at Cleveland, Tuesday, commanded by Captain General John C. Harwood. The Harmonia band received many compliments.

Melinda Speck, of Elton, has commenced suit in the common pleas court for ten thousand dollars damage for breach of promise against Malvern Burkholder. The suit has also been followed by the arrest of Burkholder on the charge of betrayal.

Pupils in the public schools who formerly attended the East street building, are expected to report on Monday to the superintendent in the North street high school. Temporary accommodations have been provided for them in the office of the superintendent and in the assembly hall.

Henry Deweese of this city in the employ of the Massillon Bridge company, engaged in superintending a gang of men building an iron bridge over the St. Mary's river at Fort Wayne, Ind., fell from the bridge to the hard ground below, a distance of forty feet and had a leg broken, also sustaining other serious injuries. He was brought home.

Mr. William Edwards of the Minglewood band writes: "Drums and cymbals cover a multitude of sins. We propose to play music with harmony instruments, not with drums and cymbals." Mr. Edwards is, of course, entitled to the privilege of believing that a bass drum unaccompanied by cymbals is desirable, but others are inclined to believe that without the heightening effect of the inspiring clash, a band is better off twithout a drum.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

Fifteen excited Massillonians drove up to North Lawrence last night and helped to swell a large crowd of individuals who had gathered from all over the State. The object of the trip was to see Joe Gallagher, of Smithville, who claims to be the light weight champion of Ohio, fight a ten round glove contest with Jim Keating, of Cleveland, for one hundred dollars and gate money. The advertisements were worded in conformity with propriety, but it was generally understood that the battle was to be waged with four ounce gloves and may be skin tight gloves. It was to be a regular "knock out" of the kind one cannot see every day. But when time was called last night the whole affair was declared off, because Keating declined to be weighed. He had been sick, and in consequence had not been able to train down.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

Miss Emma Pille is visiting in Cleveland this week.

Mr Lewis J. Vogt is spending this week in Cleveland.

Mrs. L. O. Craig, of Atwater, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Warwick returned Tuesday from the East.

C. M. Whitman and family, visited in Canal Dover on Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred S. Merrick, of New Brighton, is at the residence of Captain R. B. Crawford.

C. H. Reed, who has for the past two weeks been visiting in New Jersey returned Sunday.

Dr. H. R. Harbison and wife, of San Diego, California, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jos. R. White.

Miss Annie Harter, of Mansfield, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. James Brown, Prospect street.

Mrs. W. C. Thrasher and granddaughter, Miss Josie, are the guests of Mrs. H. B. Yost, on E. Oak street.

John Taylor, of Lee, Mass., the father of the late C. E. Taylor, the former editor of this paper, is dead.

Wm. Hathaway, formerly of this city, but now employed in the White sewing machine machine works, Cleveland, is in town.

Joseph Greeves, editor of the Cleveland Catholic Knight, and his wife, were the guests of Councilman Boerner, Sunday.

Miss Mamie Magee, of Pittsburg, has joined the bevy of cousins who are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Warrington Warwick.

August Bassler settled Monday with Edward Ertle, by paying forty dollars for the window he broke on Saturday night.

Miss Emma Dornhecker, of Canton, who for the past two weeks has been a guest of Miss Flora Volkmore, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Milton W. Wilson and children returned on Saturday evening from their annual summer outing in the mountains of New Hampshire.

Miss Amelia Ketterer and Mr. Frank Cady returned home to Akron, after a few days' visit at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ketterer, of this city.

Jasper P. Shisler, a native of Ohio, and for almost his entire lifetime a resident of Sugar Creek township, died suddenly Tuesday morning, of apoplexy.

Mr. David Reed has returned from a two weeks' vacation in New Jersey, accompanied by Mrs. Reed, who has spent a great part of the summer at Millville.

Married, Thursday evening, August 25th, at the Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield, by Rev. A. J. B. Kast, Clinton Walter, of Tuscarawas and Miss Etta Warstler, of Sugar Creek.

The Misses Edith, Lillie and Josie Shallenberger, of Alleghany, Pa., and Mrs. M. B. Zell and Mrs. Susan Hartman, of Orrville, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shallenberger on South street.

Washington Stansbury and son, of Tonkhanock, Pa., are visiting William Stansbury, of Tuscarawas township. Washington Stansbury is over eighty-four years old, and his brother and host is past eighty-two.

Mrs. McKinley Ill.

CANTON, O., August 24.—Mrs. Ida McKinley, wife of Congressman McKinley, is lying critically ill at the family residence here. Major McKinley arrived home from Washington this evening in response to a telegram informing him of Mrs. McKinley's serious illness.

A Special Train.

The C. A. & C. railway company will run a special train to Columbus and return Sunday, September 2. Train will leave Orrville going at about 8 a. m. Fare for the round trip $1.50. Tickets good for return Monday, September 3, inclusive. Special train will leave Columbus returning at 7 a. m., September 2.

The New Road.

The county commissioners have decided to go ahead with the proposed new road, running south of the glass factories across the river, and to this end have advertised for bids for the construction of stone abuttments on each side of both river and canal, also one stone pier in the middle of the river. Bids must be in by October 1.

THE COUNCIL

ESTABLISHES A BOARD OF SEWER COMMISSIONERS.

And Decides to Drop the Street Paving Until Next Summer—The Firemen want New Uniforms.

Both President Blumenschein and Mr. Hering failed to appear in the hall of legislation on Wednesday night, and Mr. Jarvis occupied the chair.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending August 25, amounting to $55 50, was read and approved.

W. A. Lowe and others petitioned for the repair of Guy street. Referred to the joint committee on paving and grading, and streets and alleys, with power to act.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the appointment of a board of sewer commissioners, for terms of one, two, three, four and five years at first, and for five years each thereafter. The commission to be empowered to devise and adopt a system of drainage for the entire city. Mr. Bowman moved that the rules be suspended after each reading of the ordinance, and it was passed.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That the outlots owned by Susan Fisher, bounded on one side by Front and on another by Second street, be accepted. Passed.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the property owners on the north side of Cherry street, between the Ohio canal and river, be required to set curbing and lay gutters, and provide a passable sidewalk. Passed.

Mr. Peter Sailer spoke as chairman of a committee consisting of Harmon Shrayer, W. F. Ricks, H. Dielhenn and himself. This committee had been appointed by an informal resolution of the council to examine the brick at the Massillon Brick Works, burned for street paving purposes. The committee reported that the superintendent had shown them one hundred and seventy-five thousand medium burned bricks, which were recommended as superior to hard burned brick, and had claimed to be able to double the number in time for the completion of the paving this fall. The members of the committee had had no experience with brick, but nevertheless would not recommend the acceptance of the material they had seen. They were in favor of the use of Massillon brick, and thought that the wiser plan would be to defer the street paving until next summer, thus giving the company ample time to turn out street paving brick of unquestionable quality. Mr. Boerner moved the acceptance of the report. Carried.

Clerk White announced that the fund from which the expense of maintaining the park is paid was short. Commissioner Sailer said that the running expenses could be reduced, if the council would authorize the firemen to perform the necessary work. The matter was laid on the table for one week.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: That Mrs. Nancy Umbenhower be notified to lay flagging along the west side of her properto, adjoining the park. Passed.

Fire Chief Fritz, in behalf of the three companies of minute men, asked the council to provide them with new uniforms in time for the coming tournament. Mr. Leu moved the reference of the subject to the committee on fire department, with power to act. Carried. Mr. Bowman spoke in favor of the petition of the fire laddies.

Mr. James R. Dunn, as a trustee of the Kent Jarvis estate, protested against the maintenance of the fence around a portion of Continental Square in front of Mr. P. Sailer's property, on Tremont street. Mr. Dunn said that he had consented to the improvement of that square by Mr. Sailer, on condition that it was made a city park.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: That Mrs. Walcott be ordered to have stone flagging laid in front of her property on the south side of East Oak street. Passed.

The council then went into executive session and adjourned. The Main street sewer furnished the topic for discussion in the executive session.

BILLS PAID.

A. Phister	$ 5 50
Electric Light Co	49 00
Newstetter & Co	3 50
Diefenbacher & Young	450 00
John Fisher	2,000 00
John Geis and others	942 50
J. R. Dunn	18 75
J. Pocock	200 00
E. Seaman	4 40
H. Suhr	11 60
Jacob Slecker	8 80
L. Limbach	5 50

A draft has been made upon the Independent Company by the National Guard, this week, but the machinery will move about as usual, notwithstanding the absence of the war department. The military genius that finds lodging in this establishment is evident from the fact that it furnishes to Company F, Quartermaster Richards, Corporal Balfour and Clerk Kellogg, not to mention the honorary soldiers, whose services to the State have delivered them over from jury duty. THE INDEPENDENT will have headquarters at Columbus during the encampment this week. Now is the time to subscribe.

Have your cleaning and dyeing done at Theband Bros.', French steam cleaning and dyeing, (established in 1868.) Office, 200 Erie street, corner Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O. Largest and most complete establishment west of New York.

P. S. We pay express charges on receiving goods on orders of $3.00 and over. Send for pamphlet, free. 10-4t

AN EVENING OF MUSIC

Furnished by the Minglewood Band.

An audience of several thousands which gathered in the park Tuesday night hear the Minglewood band of North Lawrence, was pleasantly surprised to discover that it was not merely a country band, puffed up with a false notion of its own merits, but rather a well trained body of men, whose deficiencies were more than made up by real virtues. The programme as a whole consisted of selections of a simple and popular order, and were played with perfect regard for time and in good harmony. The musicians responded quickly to their director's baton, and manifested an intelligence that gives promise of better things. The organization that so kindly entertained the public will not take it amiss, it is hoped, when the muffled effect of the drums is mentioned. This to be sure, is in great part due to the absence of cymbals. They would add wonderfully if introduced. There are, doubtless, other weaknesses, such as what organization has not? The strength of the band is comprised in sixteen pieces, no reeds being employed. Mr. William Moore, the cornet soloist, was rewarded with a hearty round of applause, and fairly won it. Secretary Director Edwards ought to be commended for his painstaking work.

That the band is composed entirely of Massillon's skilled miners who live at North Lawrence and make music as a pastime, we all know. Those who heard them, all join in expressing the hope that the concert will be repeated, for of the refining influences of good music no community can have enough.

HONORED ABROAD.

Newly Earned Laurels by the Harmonia Band.

From the remarks heard everywhere, the Harmonia band can rest satisfied with the success of its visit to Cleveland with Massillon Commandery. The band was expected by the committee to render one or two numbers at the garden party concert, in which a few of the fine bands of Ohio appeared, but owing to the delay in receiving the acceptance of the invitation, from this city, the Harmonia's selection was not included in the published programme. The organization was honored, however, by being assigned third place in the concert itself, and played a brilliant arrangement of gems from Offenbach.

Wednesday the newspaper offices were serenaded. The Leader said this morning: "During the afternoon the Harmonia band of Massillon gave a fine concert in front of The Leader office, which quite charmed dull care away."

The Plain Dealer has the following: "Massillon Commmandery No. 4 tendered the Plain Dealer a serenade Wednesday afternoon by the Harmonia band, of Massillon. Which was highly appreciated."

The Press of last night observes: "The Harmonia band, of Massillon which attended the conclave of the Knights with Massillon Commandery, serenaded The Press Wednesday. The Massillon Commandery is a fine organization and they needn't be afraid to take the Harmonia band anywhere. It plays excellent music."

A Borsted Water Pipe.

Mr. James R. Dunn and family are at Middle Bass, and their Oak street house is closed. A key was left with Mr. M. A. Brown, who had occasion to enter it yesterday. He discovered that in everybody's absence, one of the water pipes had borsted, and had been leaking for days. It would be hard to guess how many barrels of water were distributed on carpets, ceilings and walls. One carpet had already become mouldy. Numerous fine bindings in Mr. Dunn's library were ruined; a fine engraving and its frame were utterly valueless; the wall paper was loose, and several rooms were in a wet and bedraggled condition generally. The damage will amount to probably two hundred dollars.

A Prospect Street Party

The somewhat unusual social gaities of the midsummer season were added to Wednesday, by a company given by Miss Harriet Russell, on Prospect street. The early part of the evening was devoted to the seductive amusement afforded by a pronunciation contest, in which such words as exquisite, squalor, blackguard, clap-board, faucet and a dozen of others were given as many different accents. As a whole, the score was very fair, the average not being more than half a dozen failures. But the especially brilliant ones were Miss Everhard and Mr. Stanton Mills, who carried home, the first, a pretty bonboniere, and the second, a paper cutter, as the first prizes. Upon those who carried off the prizes of a different sort, the mantle of silence is this time discreetly dropped. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly passed, dancing being general. About fifty were present, among whom were Miss Phillips, of Newark, N. J.; Miss McCallum, Miss Nellie McCallum and Miss Mamie Magee, of Pittsburg, Miss Harter, of Mansfield, Miss Lyda Bayuss, of Lake Park, and Mr. Will Kuhns, of Canton.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon.

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and $1

THE TEACHERS ON TUESDAY.

The Air We Breathe and the Water We Drink.

THE INDEPENDENT has a private grievance with the Canton postoffice authorities for failing to forward its correspondence postmarked at 9 a. m. until 6 in the evening, thus depriving this paper of the use of it until to-day. This belated report of the teachers' institute is therefore cut down to a synopsis of Professor Stevenson's excellent lecture on hygiene:

He spoke of the necessity of air to animal and vegetable life, of the composition of the atmosphere, and said that whenever the air contains more than three to four parts carbonic acid to the thousand parts, it becomes injurious to the health, and frequently results in consumption. He said that a healthy man consumes four hundred cubic feet of air per day and a child in school about two hundred and fifty cubic feet each day. In discussing the ventilation of school rooms he said that the Smead system had given the best satisfaction in the Columbus schools; that the recess of the school should depend upon the condition of the air in the room.

He next discussed the subject of "water as a drink and its relation to health." Among other things, he said that a man of one hundred and forty pounds weight is one hundred pounds water; that vegetables are from fifty per cent. to ninety per cent water, and watermelons ninety-eight per cent.

Dr. Hancock then gave a lecture on "Arithmetic." He thinks that too much time is spent on arithmetic and that higher arithmetic should have no place in the common schools: that if our pupils are thorough in fractions they are ready for algebra and that the foundation of proficiency in arithmetic is laid in the lower grades of the school.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken. Stevenson then continued his lecture on hygiene. He said that water mixed with pure air is the purest water; that rain water is not absolutely pure, being made impure by absorbing impurities of the atmosphere or collecting sediment from the roofs of houses. He gave some excellent instructions for the construction of cisterns with good filters in them, also for the purification of impure drinking water. FROEBEL.

A CAMPAIGN SKETCH.

Dr. J. E. Dougherty Candidate for Recorder.

The genial face of the good Dr. Dougherty has been smiling in the recorder's office for several years, and nobody who has transacted business there recently, will wish to see him removed. He is the Republican candidate for re-election, and there is little danger that he will go down in the battle. He was born in Brown county, Pa., March 13, 1820, but he was only eight years old when he moved to Jefferson county, this State. So he is really an Ohioan. He studied medicine down there and practiced all told forty-two years, thirty-seven years of the time at Greentown, this county. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 162, O. N. G., and he enterered the one hundred days service in 1864. He was secretary of the Lake township Mutual Insurance Company from the time of its organization until he took the recorder's office. He is honest, frank, accommodating and capable. What more do the people want?



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

That Altercation Between "Matches" and "Patch Eye."

The old beast, Albright Kessler, or "Matches," was fined Wednesday for indulging in his favorite pastime of fighting Simon Tish, an old German, better known as "Patch Eye," was the object of his vengeance. "Patch Eye" had gotten into a row with "Matches'" termagant wife, who commenced to thrash him, turning him over to her husband to complete the job. Kessler was fined fifty dollars and costs, in all $66.50. He is too stingy to pay it, and is now in jail. Mrs. Kessler thought to get even with "Patch Eye," by charging him with assaulting her. But the elderly fairy's own witnesses testified that "Patch Eye" had been the assaulted, instead of being the assaulting, and the case was dismissed.

Frank Yingling, charged with assault and battery, by a young man named Rhine, was fined one dollar and costs, in all about nine dollars, by Justice Rogers, this morning.

Going Abroad.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Over one hundred friends dropped in at the home of Edward Gleitsman, on South Erie street last night, to give him good-bye. They spent a very pleasant evening in more ways than one. Mr. Gleitsman will leave to-morrow for New York, and will set sail for Amsterdam, on the Netherlands steamer, Edam. He will be absent two or three months, spending the most of his time in Leipsic, Arnheim and other German cities where he has relatives. He will go armed with a certificate of his citizenship, signed by Secretary Bayard, for he wishes it understood in that far off land that he is an American, and is proud of it. His business will be managed in his absence by Edward H. Gleitsman and Frank Cleveland.

It is Grand Master Killinger.

HAMILTON, O., August 29.—At the session of the Grand Lodge, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the following officers were elected: Grand master, F. H. Killinger, of Massillon; grand foreman, David P. Mellor, of Dennison; grand inside watchman, I. M. Mudge, of Cleveland; grand outside watchman, Charles Howard, of Hamilton; grand guide, D. D. Barnes, of Collingwood; grand medical director, H. R. Moore, of Poland; grand trustee, G. R. Bacon, of Toledo.

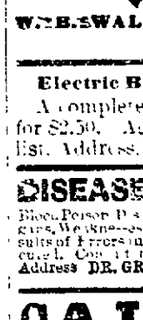
Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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BOYS! ATTENTION! LOOK!
A SPLENDID
DOUBLE SWINGING CAMPAIGN TORCH.
All ready for the stick. For only 15 cents, and two 2c stamps. Send for one at once to
W. B. WALLIS, 501 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Electric Bell Hanging Made Easy.

A complete outfit with full direction, for $2.50. Agents wanted, send for price list. Address W. V. Taylor, Allegheny, Pa.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Pains of Kidneys, Bladder, Nervousness, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily & permanently cured. Consultation and treatment by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once stating age. Refer to this paper.
CHASE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.
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A SLEEP IN A COFFIN.

REMARKABLE JOURNEY OVER THE FLOODS TO A BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Overflow of the Yangtse Kiang—The Great Rice Plain Flooded—Suffering in Kiukiang—Navigating Stores and Dwellings in a Canoe.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. .—It was July, and the heat of a semi-tropic sun had been parboiling the vast seas of water that filled the great valley of the Yangtse Kiang for six weeks. The river had risen above its usual high water lines during summer freshets, and the "oldest inhabitant" taxed his imagination in vain endeavors to recall such a flood.

The water stood from one to six feet deep in the streets of Kiukiang, and the "Foreign Concession," although supposed to be graded above high water mark, was navigable for small craft from door to door. The house I occupied stood one street back from the river front, or "Bund" as it is called In the back part of the ample yard was a lakelet in which fish disported in comparative freedom from the cormorants and their greedy masters.

The waters from the river had come into this lakelet, and made it into a raging sea. The mountains lay some ten mile south from the river and parallel to it. The only dry land between the river and mountains was an occasional hill or ridge North of the river was a stretch of lowlands, extending from Hankow up the river some 160 miles to a point many miles east of Kiukiang. This plain averaged somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty miles wide. The region included in this plain was a rich cotton growing district, and was protected from overflow only by an earth bank which had been constructed by the government at great cost for the protection of the lives and property of the many thousands of farmers who cultivated the cotton and rice farms

This dike had yielded to the high river, and in a night the rich plain was converted into a raging sea Many thousands of industrious Chinamen had obeyed the mandates of Denis Kearney, of sand lot fame," and had "gone" not from an unwelcome home, but to watery sepulture

Such scenes of suffering, added by the smells of decaying vegetation and putrid filth which was fast accumulating everywhere, were not calculated to aid an invalid to recover health.

I therefore, like many another refugee, took to the mountains

Two Englishmen who were employed in the Chinese customs service owned a yacht, and as all business was suspended, they got a leave of absence for a couple of weeks, and we arranged a trip to a celebrated Buddhist temple, which stood over the crest of the Li San, or Three Mile Range of mountains, some twenty-five miles south of the city.

One of my companions was a corpulent Englishman of twoscore years. He had been a navigator in the Southern Asiatic seas until some ill wind had blown his craft upon an inhospitable rock bound coast of one of the Bornhese islands, and he lost his commission He was not fitted, either by build or habits of life, for mountain climbing.

My other companion was likewise an exsalt. He was younger and of better build for pedestrianism, but he could not endure high altitudes without becoming "dizzy headed," as he expressed it.

We stocked the larder with such supplies as were at hand, and our stores were by no means scant, even though in the midst of a seeming famine. Silver bullion will unlock the tightest bolts, and Europeans sojourning in China never do as the Chinese do, as they do when in Rome, but look to the markets of the civilized world for their food supply.

It was at the close of a swelteringly hot day, with the mercury lodged up around three figures, when we three "Foreign Devils" went aboard our trim yacht and set sail for the upper end of the lake, at the foot of the mountain We slept aboard the vessel the first night, in order to take advantage of the cool of the early dawn for the portion of the journey which must be made on foot To our disappointment the sun rose bright and clear We preferred clouds just then, for we had a hard climb into cloudland before reaching our haven, and we had no alternative but to walk We left the boat in charge of the "captain, a native navigator.

One of the indispensable requisites of foreign residence in the Orient is a cook. And I will add that said cooks are men It has ever been a question which I have not taken time to answer why in China or Japan or India when a foreigner engages a family cook, men are always sought, but such is the fact My cook was a faithful and efficient servant We each had a cook, and when we started on our foot journey up the mountain that morning we left our cooks in charge of affairs and took no thought as to how or when our stores would arrive at the destination

Up, up we climbed, and grander and yet more entrancing the view But my legs began to grow weary. For two months I had been a victim to a climatic ailment, which is familiar to all Europeans who sojourn in such torrid countries for the first time My usual powers of endurance were reduced to a minimum I turned around at last to sit down upon the [illegible], for the ascent was indeed so rapid that the next step above the last was like climbing a stair with a foot rise to each succeeding step. This formed a ready seat for tired limbs to rest upon.

But now we are confronted with a new trouble We had left our stores in charge of the cooks to transport, and now we were hungry and nothing to eat, and the supply train was not yet in sight [illegible] over which we had passed lay like a long serpent winding [illegible] mounted by human [illegible] the [illegible] jungles [illegible] us. And [illegible] we could catch a glimpse of [illegible] trudging [illegible] with [illegible] comp[illegible] fat [illegible]

My [illegible] thou[illegible] sardi[illegible] "H[illegible] the [illegible] rea[illegible] wea[illegible] the [illegible] sp[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]

But [illegible] mar[illegible] took [illegible] knew [illegible] the fore[illegible] tain, lea[illegible] just cunni[illegible] not dispense with those stores at whatever cost to get them. So they stood out for an extortionate figure. I never learned to which trades union these coolies belonged, but certain am I that not a "scab" nor "rat" coolie was to be had on any compromise terms. The price was at last accepted by our guardian angels, as they were, and although the figures were appallingly high, they could do nothing but accept them. To carry our provender required fourteen men. The price demanded was two hundred cash per man. That totted up the enormous sum of twenty-eight hundred cash ($2.80) for that day's journey. "Merciful Buddha," thought faithful Lou Fou, my cook, "what reckless spendthrifts these foreigners are, anyway." This sum, although large relatively, was not so surprising when one takes into account what they were to do to earn that wealth.

Their duties were simply to shoulder and carry our provisions (including the "wet goods") up a narrow and winding mountain footpath about ten miles, including an elevation of something like 6,000 feet.

When we arrived at the temple we found an old, very old stone structure, nestled at the foot of a high precipitous rocky ledge, slightly beyond the crest of the range, and protected at once from view until within a few rods of the place and at the same time sheltered from the winds that sweep across such backbones of mountains. The records of the priesthood of this temple covered fourteen centuries. The present presiding genius was in his 72d year, so he said. He looked to be much older He had lived in this lonely place seventy-one years of his life, he having been "given to the priesthood by his parents soon after he began his earthly pilgrimage"—to use his own language

The venerable priest, with smoothly shaven head, clad in a long faded yellow cotton robe, emerged from an adjacent room into the main audience room when we entered. When he had sufficiently recovered from his surprise at finding himself confronted with three strange beings, apparently human, and yet such as he had never sat eyes upon before, he made a low and dignified bow of obeisance and waited further developments.

At this juncture my corpulent English friend, who counted among other achievements his greatest, viz., the ability to speak intelligently the Chinese language, broke the silence, which was both amusing and painful, according to the standpoint of the observer This is substantially what he said. "Holy and venerable father, we greet thee in peace We come not as worshipers at the shrine of the Great Buddha's altars over which you preside, but we come as strangers and pilgrims, in a stranger's country by misfortune, to seek a few days' repose under the protecting cover of your roof We will offer thee no harm, and as witness of our good intentions, accept this slight token of our esteem." And with that set speech, perhaps the "greatest effort of his life," he handed the old man a shining silver coin.

The old man, true to his craft, took the coin and smilingly scanned it to see that it was not bogus. He then bit it to try that test, and when he had stroked it against the great toe of a stone saint near which he stood and found the "ring" was that of genuine silver, he bowed low as before, only going lower this time and said: "Strangers, I salute you. I have many times heard of red haired and whiskered foreigners down in the valley, but I have never been away from this altar to see if the report was true. Now I know that such men are on the earth. Welcome to this retreat for pilgrims such as thou, and may long life and prosperity attend you all."

These initial ceremonies being ended, the conversation took a more business like turn. The tedious walk had overheated my blood, and, hungry and weak as I was, I now began to chill, and to my horror I remembered that my blankets and woolens were I knew not where, for the coolie train had not appeared. Matters were fast becoming serious with me. Out of the sweltering heat of the valley into the cool, crisp atmosphere of the mountain, and with the declining sun now long hid from view by the overhanging peaks, was more than my physical condition would stand. I was taken with cramping sensations of an alarming nature

Our comical old host had any quantity of welcome, after the silver episode, and vacant space to spare, but warm bedding or wraps or fireplace, he had not a trace that we could discover My corpulent friend had, at the risk of being stricken blind or dead, penetrated into the "Holy of Holies" of the temple in search of some protection for me, for he had seen that my condition was more serious than I had realized, as the sequel showed

Finally the first thing I knew was that I knew nothing I went into a sort of stupor or sleep, and my very bones rattled as I shivered as in a cold bath My friend, in a last desperate search, discovered a room filled with elegantly carved coffins. The coffins were new That is, they had never been used They were not second hand coffins It is a custom with the Chinese to secure coffins long years before they are expected to be required by the owner, and Buddhist temples are utilized as storage rooms for them

My friend coming upon this dismal room with its menacing furniture, led to a bright thought At first he said if "he (meaning myself) dies, and the chances are that he will, we have a coffin shop handy" Then the idea struck him that he could put me in one of those boxes and protect me from the chilling temperature until the blankets arrived

I awoke from what had to me been a refreshing sleep The sun, which had [illegible] gone down behind the [illegible] when I [illegible] it, was shining brightly in at the [illegible] I asked my companions who were sitting around [illegible] looking at [illegible] the place [illegible] moments [illegible] me [illegible] hour [illegible] through a severe [illegible] closely akin to ch[illegible]

I[illegible] that [illegible] bill [illegible] a bottle from [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] beneficial [illegible] [illegible]

WHAT IT MEANS FOR ARKANSAS.

Free Trade Would Damage if Not Destroy the State's Greatest Interests.

All are agreed that manufactures are needed to develop the natural resources of Arkansas and bring the state to its proper place in the sisterhood. Democrats and Republicans alike will agree to this proposition and will subscribe liberally to secure the desired institutions, but the Democrats cannot be brought to vote for those same improvements. The history of all countries shows that it is only by protection that we can hope to build up our manufacturing interests. Free trade means at the very best stagnation in all sorts of manufacturing and a rush of capital to the banks and into other avenues of trade. This means that eastern capital which is now pointing south and southwest will be withdrawn, and we will be obliged to remain as we are for years to come. This is what free trade means for Arkansas, and still there are those who pretend to be friends of the state, and who are constantly advising the people to vote and work for this English pet idea With free trade there can never be any cotton factories in the south, and yet one bale of cotton worth $40 in the rough is worth $75 spun into yarn and $150 when woven into cloth, all this difference to be spent at home and in building up a home market. Without protection we can have no iron works and all the vast beds of that ore must remain undeveloped Without factories the demand for coal is greatly lessened, and as a consequence the price goes down and the vast coal fields of Arkansas become comparatively valueless Without protection the vast forests of Canada, with water transportation in their favor, are thrown open to the markets of the north and the development of Arkansas forests must be postponed until those north of the great lakes are exhausted, and so on through the list. There is hardly an interest in the state that would not be seriously damaged by free trade, and yet men can be found to advocate the change. It is to be hoped that they are greatly in the minority and that the great majority will vote for protection and for the continued prosperity of their state.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Journal.

FALSE DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Pension System As It Exists Is a Republican Creation.

It has long been customary for Democrats to set up the claim of proprietorship in successful Republican measures which they bitterly opposed until forced to succumb. Their latest demonstration of the kind appears in a statement that larger amounts are now paid out annually for pensions than ever before And they would fain make use of this to establish a belief that they are doing more in recognition of loyal service to the country by Union soldiers and sailors than the Republicans did when in power.

But the plain truth is that the pension system as it exists is a Republican creation, which at almost every step of its progress was opposed by the majority of Democrats in congress. It would not be easy to recall an instance when a sufficient number of Democrats supported a general bill to pension invalid soldiers and sailors of the republic in the civil war, or surviving widows and children of such soldiers and sailors, to pass it. The "ghoulish glee" exhibited by President Cleveland in the act of vetoing individual pension bills has become a matter of universal comment.

An occasional proposition which seemed to insure the pensioning of ex-rebels—such as the Mexican war pension bill—has met with Democratic approval, and that is all. If the Democratic party had been in control of either branch of congress continuously since 1864 it is extremely doubtful whether any pension legislation whatever, exclusively applying to Union victims of southern Democratic treason, would have found a place among the federal statutes.

For every pension enactment of that sort the beneficiaries are indebted to Republican sympathy and effort.—Troy Times

Sugar Tariff Versus That on Salt.

The duty on salt, which does not cost a family a dollar a year, even if it be admitted that the consumer pays any part of the duty at all, is held up by free traders as a terrible outrage, but they have nothing to say against the duty on sugar, which costs a family $15 to $20 a year This is a specimen of the consistency of American free traders But what do they care for consistency? They are ready at any time to throw consistency and principle to the dogs for the sake of political power. The Mills bill is being shaped for this very purpose, and for no other. It is reeking with rottenness, and no man can touch it and have clean hands. No man who has not been accustomed to living in a foul atmosphere can approach it without holding his nose —The American People.

Hard Work Necessary.

The Republican danger lies in placing too much confidence in the manifest drift of events, and failure to put forth those strong and unremitting efforts which are essential to make the result sure and the victory splendid There is no disputing the fact that the situation looks very bright It is possible to carry every northern state for Harrison and Morton and the policy of protection and to make some [illegible] in [illegible] south, in the congress [illegible] among the electors But these [illegible] results which will not fall into our hands, but must be seized with strenuous exertion —Boston Journal

Hebrews for Harrison.

The Jewish Gazette and News of this city and Chicago, the only Hebrew daily in America, is out for Harrison and Morton. It has heretofore leaned toward Democracy, as it is estimated that 100,000 of the 150,000 Hebrew citizens of this state vote the Democratic ticket. More of them will vote the Republican ticket this time Many of them have come from Europe and know only too well what the pauper labor of the continent means —New York Press

What Might Be Expected.

The most strenuous organs of President Cleveland admit that he has not fulfilled his pledges in regard to civil service reform Yet it was his first term, and he was striving to make a record upon which he could secure a reelection What would his second term be when there was no special inducement to make a good record? But not ex[illegible] that he would fall completely into the hands of the spoilsmen who [illegible] around him?—Cleveland Leader.

Democratic Inconsistency.

The free trade papers are forever arguing against protection, and yet protest that the Mills bill, which they support, is a protective measure. Could inconsistency go further?—The American People.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN

J. T. DENVIR, Editor.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 611 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

August 25, 1888.

James Reed expects to reach New York about Friday, August 24, and will be a visitor at the New York Checker club for several days, after which he will go on to Providence, where he expects to have a friendly match with C. H. Freeman. As Barker has invariably failed to defeat Freeman, the result of Mr. Reed's trip to Providence will be interesting. The local players should give him a good reception at the club. That he will make it lively for the best of them there is no doubt. The club at all times extends a cordial invitation to visitors.—*World.*

Coming Into Line.

Pending negotiations with Mr. Smith, Barker positively declined, says the *American Checker Review*, playing a match with Reed until after the contest with the English champion was decided. Mr. Reed assured us of his entire willingness to wait, though with every other American player he was disappointed at the time set for play We immediately opened correspondence to secure a match with other professionals, but without result, and unless he goes to Europe also we fear there will be no match-playing in America this year. Mr. Reed believes only in honors won *across* board, and we have sufficient confidence in his abilities to back him against any opponent he may choose to meet. *Who will play Jimmie Reed?*

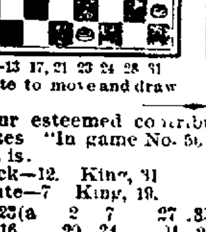
"OUR WILLIE" TO THE FRONT.—Arrangements for the International match are now settled. Smith is to play Barker for £100 a side. Richmond is wishful to take on Barker's big brother Isaiah for a £50-pound stake, and now Willie Gardner (good old Willie) expresses a desire to meet any other American player that may accompany Barker to England.—*Northern Leader.*

The question, Who will play Reed? is virtually answered in the above item. The leading questions now are: What amount will Willie Gardner play for? How many games will he play? Restricted or unrestricted? Will the draught players of Europe help to raise the expense account? The American players will anxiously await an answer from Mr Gardner. Reed, we are assured, will willingly play Gardner, provided the expense account is guaranteed We will give $5 to start the "ball rolling" Who's next?

In case a match is satisfactorily arranged between Reed and Gardner, and should it take place simultaneously with the Barker and Smith contest, it will be the greatest event in the history of draughts since its introduction into Europe in the sixteenth century, and should the Americans be victorious, triumph will be a term almost inadequate to express the feelings of the players of this country, and unheard-of honors will await the gallant victors upon their return to their native land.

NO. 61. By M. KAUFMAN. End Game.

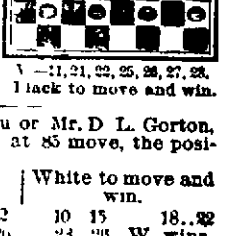
Black—1 6 10 11 12 14 15



W—13 17, 21 23 24 28 31
White to move and draw

NO. 62. By F. HUNTINGTON. End Game.

Black—1 5 6 7 16 18 19, 20.



W—11, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28.
Black to move and win.

Our esteemed contributor Mr. D L. Gorton, writes "In game No. 56 at 85 move, the position is.

Black—12. King, 31
White—7 King, 19.
White to move and win.

19 .23(a	2 7	27 .32	10 15	18..22	
12 16	20..24	31 26	23 26	W. wins.	
7.. 2	23 27	7 10	15 18		
16 20	24 28	26 3	26 31		

(a) In game No. 56 7 2 was played, allowing blacks to draw.

GAME NO 59—BRISTOL 23-18—LINE.

Part two of a analysis of the "Famous Nut-Cracker," by Mr I. P. Ketchum, which, after a prolonged fight, has been sustained

11..16	11. 15	20 24	27 23	23..18
23..18	19 16	[illegible] 22	1)16 12	5.. 9
16 20	1'.19	18 25	23 18	10..14
24. 19	13 16	30 21	2)11 8	9.. 5
9..14	15 19	14 18	18 15	6.. 9
18 . 9	22 .17	21 17	20 16	13.. 6
5..14	14 18	24 18	15 10	2.. 9
22..17	17 14	26 23	8 . 4	5.. 1
8. 11	10 17	18 27	19 24	9..13
25. 22	21 14	31 24	4 8	1.. 6
11 15	19 24	28 32	24 28	14.. 9
29..25	14 9	24 30	8 11	6.. 1
15..24	7 10	a)32 27	28 .32	18 .17
28 .19	16 .11	19 16	9 5	1.. 5
4 . 8	1 5	10 15	32 27	9 . 6
17..13	32 28	17. 14	5.. 1	B. Wins.
8 .11	5 .14	15 .19	27 23	
27. 23	28 19	14 . 9	1 5	

(a) Now we have the "Nut-Cracker," which has been reprinted by the Sunderland *Echo* and Sandusky *Register.*

Variation 1

9 5	5 1	8 4	13. 6	4 . 8
23 18	6 .10	10 15	15 18	Drawn.
16..12	11 8	1 6	6 1	W. C. Bel-
18 14(3	19 24	2 9	14 10	den.

Variation 2

9..5	5 1	1 5	b)11 8	8 4
18 14	14 10	19. 24	24 28	B wins.

(b) The following variation is by W C Belden, which corrects the "Nut Cracker "

11.. 7	21 .28	2 6	32 27	13 . 9
2 11	9 2	28 .32	1 5	23 18
5.. 9	10 14	6 1	27 23	Drawn.

Variation 3

6. 10	5 1	32 25	1.. 6	6 10
11 9	28 32	6 1	18 15	24 .20
19..21(4	1.. 6	28 24	16 16	Drawn.
8.. 4	2 9	4 5	15 19	W. C Bel-
24 28	13 . 6	10..14	16 .11	den.

Variation 4

Mr J Morey discovered the following neat win, which beyond doubt sustains Mr. Ketchum's original claim.

18 15	1 6	22 27	13 17	2 . 7
8.. 4(5	10 15	1 . 5	28 32	18 .27
15 11(6	6 10	27 23	17 22	24..31
5 . 1	15 19	5 9	32 27	14..18
19 .24	9 5	19 24	10 14	31 26
13 9	28 32	9 13	27 24	B wins.
24..28	5 1	24 28	22..18	

Variation 5

20..16	5 1	8 .11	9 . 6	16..11
10 14	11 18	21..28	2 9	10 15
8 . 4	4 8	13 9	11 7	B wins.
15..10	19 24	18..23	9 14	

Variation 6.

We sent Mr. Morey's win to W C. Belden to examine, and he returned it with the following play:

15 11(c	10 15	7. 10	15 18	27 31
5 . 1	1 . 6	6 1(d	1 5	5 1
19 24	11 7	21 .27	18 23	10 15
13 9	4. 8	8 11	11 16	B wins.

(c) 10 14, then 18, 19 24 1-5, 15 10, 8 11, and I believe white can draw

(d) 8-11 also loses W C BELDEN.

GAME NO 60.—BRISTOL.
BY J. A. HENNIGAN

11 16	27 23	1 5	[illegible]	11 16
24. 20	8 12	[illegible]	[illegible] 10(e	7 .11
16..19	23 16	19 6	[illegible] 24(d	15..18
23 16	12 19	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 7
12 .19	[illegible]	8	9 6	10. 15
22..18	11 [illegible]	16 12	7 11	7..10
9 .14	20 16	8 11	6 2	14 17
18.. 9	15 18	31 26	5 9(f	21 .14
5..14	1. 13	15 19	1. 13	29 25
25 ..2	10 15	23 16	18 22	10 19
8..11	[illegible]	11 20	17 6	16 32
22 17	6 10	[illegible]	22 [illegible]	24 .19
4 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Drawn.

Variation 1

11 .16	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 .18
2 . 6	[illegible] 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 7
16. 1[illegible]	[illegible] 31	[illegible]	[illegible] 22	11 15
6 9	[illegible] 22(0	[illegible]	11 16(f	13 . 9
19 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 13
27 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W wins

(a) 1-8 and blacks must be played well to draw

(b) 18 22 serves to [illegible] open game

(c) Mr [illegible] shows a short [illegible] draw up to [illegible] but I do not think that [illegible] loses

(d) [illegible] sound [illegible] move.

(e) [illegible]

(f) Anticip[illegible]

GAME [illegible]

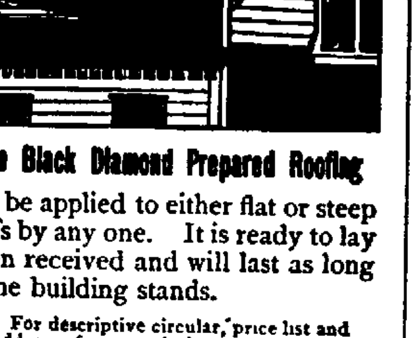
Played [illegible] club August [illegible] of Providence, [illegible] Hooks, of Chicago Ill [illegible]

[illegible] B wins.

(a) [illegible] Chicago, Ill [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Providence [illegible] Writing from this city he says [illegible] Providence club is well organized and the [illegible] are the most genial of gentlemen [illegible] players Inclosed find money [illegible] for which send 'Our Column' for one year to the Providence Checker Club Here are two [illegible] from the invincible Freeman; use as you [illegible] best."

Land Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land explorers' excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indiana Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company.



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Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges'
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass!
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and the original:
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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

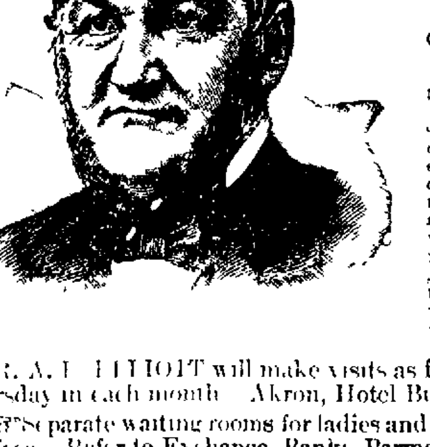
A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well"

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. [illegible] Paine's Celery Compound will do it Pay your [illegible] life once more. Thousands have. Why not [illegible]

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DUDES AT THE SHORE.

THEY ARE THE JOY OF THE LADIES IN SUMMER.

Some Points Regarding the Current Fashions in the Big City of New York. Mrs. Langtry's New Walking Costume. Mrs. Sloane's Ball Dress.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. ..



LOVELY in their lives are the dudes who visit Long Branch in the summer, and without them really the hearts of the sweet and beautiful girls would break and disintegrate and fly into little bits like the fighting crabs along the shores. Who of all the millionaires' wives and daughters would deign to go to that place if it were not for the precious hope of seeing at least one such sweet creature a day? The sad sea waves rise and fall upon the sandy shore, and in the softest of whispers sigh, "Not one." What has any place to offer in the way of attraction equal to a seashore dude? Echo answers, nothing; and I know girls who would walk a mile just to get a glimpse of one. And I don't blame them. I think it is worth a dollar any time to see such a show.

The newest for the promenade on the sands in the soft, pearly light of the morning for an imitation man, like the dude, is a little coat that looks as though it had all run to collar, like a government mule's harness, and a vest that fits too much, a shirt front like a skating pond, with a low necked shirt collar and four-in-hand necktie, a yellow rose, an eyeglass, a cane and a pair of trousers that make one suspect that the order for them somehow must have been written by a cross eyed person and sent to Lady Habberton instead of Poole, and therefore he got a "divided skirt" instead of the trousers he ordered. But he is so sweetly pretty in them and so graceful that the people just give up utterly when they see him and ask for some one to fan them.

* * *

Last season it was Berry Wall who wore the title of King of the Dudes at the swellest watering places, but he is married now, and it is to be supposed that his pretty wife does not want a rival to her beauty in her lovely husband, so this season there are several kings of dudes, and none of them lack followers. Dudes like this don't dance, nor flirt, play tennis, polo nor hunt. It is all they can do to wear their clothes properly and keep their eyeglass in all the time, and not fall out of one leg of their own pantaloons.



MRS. SLOANE'S DRESS.

So, as the dudes don't dance, nor bathe (imagine one in a bathing suit and his eyeglass), the ladies are perforce obliged to dance, talk, play tennis and flirt with the men, but they manage to do it without looking like expiring martyrs. I always did admire the wonderful nerve of fashionable women. And they dress to show each other that they can each outshine the other, and, fortunately, they all believe they do, which is comforting to their souls.

There are some fine displays in handsome dresses and diamonds at Long Branch at the largest hotels, and some of the best known ladies in our country are there this season. Mrs. George W. Childs, the lovely and modest wife of the noble hearted Cheeryble Brother of journalism, wore a toilet of black velvet and cream point lace at a recent ball. The robe was square in the neck, edged with a ruff of priceless point lace, which also formed a cascade front under a velvet train.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, wife of the palace car manufacturer, wore a superb toilet of heliotrope moire, with panels and trimmings of cream and silver brocade, and on her neck she wore a costly necklace of diamonds, with others also in her dress and hair. This ball dress was made without a train, as few dancers wear trains nowadays.

Mrs. Sloane, one of the daughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt, wore a toilet made of tan colored satin, draped with Brussels point, of exquisite fineness and cut low in the neck, with a berthe of tulle across the shoulders. She wore no jewels except solitaire earrings, although she could have worn half a bushel more or less if she had desired. She can afford it.

The pretty Baroness Blanc wore a dress of cream colored muslin, embroidered in silver threads and cashmere mixtures, with just enough of ruby velvet as accessory to give value and brilliancy to the whole. The corsage was cut V shape, and was in every way elegant and tasteful. She wore a quaint ornament of straw colored diamonds at her throat.



BARONESS BLANC.

Mrs. Langtry is at the Branch, and seems to keep her popularity as well as ever. She wore at this ball a splendid dress of black velvet and rose pink silk, demi train, very low corsage, and with all the diamonds she could get on. She has just announced her intention of leaving the stage at the end of this season and retiring upon her money, with the addition of what Mr. Freddy Gebhard may bring her, for she now announces her approaching marriage. Well! she has been faithful enough to deserve her.

While Mrs. Langtry is resplendent in a ball room, she is handsomer still when out taking one of her interminable swinging walks, for her color shows to its fullest advantage, and her perfect figure is good to look at. She wore recently a costume which cannot be surpassed for beauty. It is of that soft, exquisite shade of drab, with just a suspicion of pink in it, that gives a hidden deliciousness like the suspicion of the garlic in soup, and it is of Henrietta cloth of the finest quality. The under skirt is of velvet two shades darker, and the cuffs, collars, revers and breloques are all of the same color, only in darker shades. There is a narrow scarf drapery of cashmere figured India crepe, and the sleeves are also partially made of the same, which adds grace and style to the costume. Mrs. Langtry is always modest in the size of her bonnets, and so folks look at her and her lovely figure and not at the bonnet.

* * *

There is a young lady at Long Branch who really disputes the palm of beauty with Mrs. Langtry, though she does not seem to know it, and her dresses are marked by quiet good taste. One of her walking dresses is presented here, and it is of the palest shade of pink and gray silk plaid. It is made with pleats and draped simply, but an added touch of gracefulness is given by the dainty manner of using a breadth of gray and pink striped silk as a sash. The corsage is in pleasant style and is finished with cream colored Spanish lace over pink surah. The striped silk reaches to the neck in the back. The two story bonnet is a mass of lace and pink roses, and the parasol is of striped silk like her dress. The young lady is much admired, and even has been known to attract a genuine look of interest in the dudes.



"PINK AND GRAY." MRS. LANGTRY.

One of the prettiest styles of the season is the wearing of the neat little chemisettes, with white muslin cravat bows at the neck. The dress is turned in at the throat, leaving a V shaped opening, which is filled in with the chemisette. Some of them are made of surah, some of crape and some of muslin; others again are of pleated linen, and they all give a very dressy and summery effect to a dress. They are much worn with the flannel and cashmere summer dresses, and relieve them from the hot and heavy appearance a high, close collar gives.

* * *

In a jeweler's store the other day I chanced to notice a little box, hung to gold chains, and calculated to hang to a belt, or it even could be hung from a watch chain, and on asking the nature of it, found that it was a miniature electric battery, and was capable of giving quite a little shock, and of a comparatively strong interrupted faradic current. There will be many of these worn this fall by the young ladies, and instead of chewing gum to while away their time they will be experimenting in this small way with electricity. Dear me! what is the world coming to?

I saw some samples of new boots for ladies for fall and winter. They are full three to four inches higher than they have been for a generation, and the tops are to be scalloped and stitched and ornamented with colored silk, and have little tassels or bows on the top in front. They look dainty and pretty, and that style of boot is always becoming to a trim ankle.

Dresses are made to fasten without buttons and buttonholes and the fastenings are hidden as far as possible, and all who can wear double breasted corsages. Flots of ribbon are put everywhere, and there is a rage for moire and gros grain ribbons in black with gilt edges. They can be worn on every kind of material. I saw a sample of a new material for early fall which is worth a description. It was of gray, plain on one side and figured on the other. The plain side could be turned outward for the skirt and the figured for the waist and drapery. The pattern on one side was a series of spider's webs with ugly little black spiders all over, making it look like a crawly, creepy affair. Nothing would induce me to wear such a dress, but it will, doubtless, have its vogue, and I shall expect to see scorpions, centipedes and other reptiles crawling over all the lovely women in a few weeks.

OLIVE HARPER.

A Story of Tom Corwin.

Recommendations do not count much in obtaining office in these days. The president and his cabinet know how easy it is to get signatures to any kind of a petition. One can get a thousand signatures in any county for the release of a murderer, and public men give letters freely to get rid of office seekers. Almost any man who has not been in the penitentiary can get an indorsement from his congressman or senator, and the majority of public men are like Tom Corwin. Corwin was too good natured to refuse anything of any man who asked it, and he indorsed the application of all who came to him. At last he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and these indorsements began to come in. One day a man whom he did remember called upon him in the treasury department and asked for a position. Corwin asked the man if he had any indorsements. He said that he had the best in the world, and Corwin reached out his hand for them. He opened the first paper he touched, and it was a letter to William M. Meredith, who had been secretary of the treasury before Corwin, and it strongly indorsed the bearer for a position. It was signed by Corwin's unmistakable autograph, and as he read it his dark face twitched. At last he looked up. "And did not this letter get you a position?" said he.

"No," replied the man, "it did not."

"Well," rejoined Corwin, "if this indorsement was not good enough to get you a position under Mr. Meredith it certainly will not get you one under me. Good day."—Washington Letter.

When you practice economy exercise some judgment in your methods. To save matches do not light your gas at 3 in the afternoon with a sun glass.—Harper's

GROVER TAKES A HEADER.



—San Francisco Chronicle.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Gen. Harrison's model speeches are admired by all who hear and read them, and the Indiana man is gaining friends by thousands. Those who know him best love him best. There is a most striking contrast between him and Mr. Cleveland, who in 1884 ran behind his party ticket and was beaten in his own county, in his own city and in his own ward, because he was longest and best known in his own county, city and ward.

The editor of The Buffalo News, among the first New York Democrats to bring Mr. Cleveland out of obscurity, says there is little hope of his re-election. He asserts that the Democratic confidence heard early in the campaign is no longer heard; that the betting of two to one has ceased and the bets are now on odds the other way.

The United States manufactures nearly four-fifths as much cloth and clothing as England, one-fourth more than Germany and a third more than France, and its people use nearly all of it. The pauper labor of England produces more than twice as much as its wealthy and poor alike can afford to buy.

Democratic organs, including those with the mugwump barrel attachment, are busily denying that the Mills bill means free trade, while to say that it means protection is the same as saying that black is white. English supporters of the Cleveland administration are more frank in construing the meaning of the bill.

English newspapers are still favoring the Democratic plan of reducing the surplus by sending a large part of it across the water to British manufacturers.

There are nearly 40,000 members of Republican League clubs in Indiana, and the number is rapidly increasing. Meanwhile the Democrats are waiting for some one to open the bunghole and start the barrel rolling.

The rate of wages in the iron industry in England has fallen 21 per cent. during the last twenty-two years. During the same time wages in the United States have risen in some branches over 50 per cent.

Gould and the Democratic Canvass.

The Democratic managers have begun to deny the story about the close relations existing between Jay Gould and the clique in charge of the free trade canvass, but aside from the fact that it was at first ostentatiously given out at their headquarters, there is ample evidence that Mr. Gould sees in Cleveland's re-election his main chance for the perpetuation of his telegraph monopoly. Besides this, Mr. Gould is heavily interested in legislative schemes now pending in Washington, and which, having started with the powers now in control, must be carried through by them. A change of administration would, therefore, seriously interfere with the success of his plans. The Democratic committee was at first elated by the visit paid them by Dr. Norvin Green, as well as with the $10,000 check that has followed it, but they are beginning to realize now that there is too much monopoly and railroad patronage coming to them, and fear that it will have a bad effect on the working classes, already made less than lukewarm by the tariff agitation. For this reason they have started in to disown the Gould crowd in public, though they are secretly banking on some large sized checks from them in the near future.—New York Letter.

He Ought to Wear Bristles.

The Boston Globe, which has been canvassing New England to find a manufacturer who is not opposed to the Mills bill, is delighted with the opinions of a Mr. Dempsey, who, it is alleged, owns a bleachery in Lewiston, Me., and expresses himself as follows: . . . But let us see what this gentleman wants. He is partially satisfied with the Mills bill because it gives him free raw materials without touching the tax on goods so as to effect them; but even this is not enough, for he insists that the duty on fine woolens, linens and cottons should be largely increased so as to enable our manufacturers to compete with foreigners, who now get "the cream of the trade." That man should not wear wool, cotton or linen, bristles would become him better. He's a hog, as is any other man who asks congress to protect his business by laying a heavy duty on his goods, and at the same time have other people at the mercy of the foreigners by abolishing all duties on what they produce.—Concord (N. H.) Mirror and American.

Verily, It Is Enough.

The estimate that English manufacturers have subscribed nearly £2,000,000 or $10,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund ... that at any rate they are deeply ... ed in forcing open the doors of the American market. Where there is ... smoke there is a good deal of fire. Nobody knows just what the amount of their subscriptions is, but it is enough for true incorruptible Americans to know that they are subscribing.—New York Express.

Why Ben Butler Opposes Free Wool.

Gen. Butler gives his reason for opposing free wool as follows: "I oppose free wool now, because if we admit it to the free list we can't keep our manger friends next year from taking off the tariff on the manufactured goods. Our tariff system has been carefully adjusted by long effort and the greatest care. We can't afford to pull any of the props from under it."—Philadelphia Press.

And Still They Come.

Republicanism is rampant in the city of Troy. Five Democratic ex-mayors of that city have announced their intention to support Harrison and Morton. Look out for a Republican tidal wave in November.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

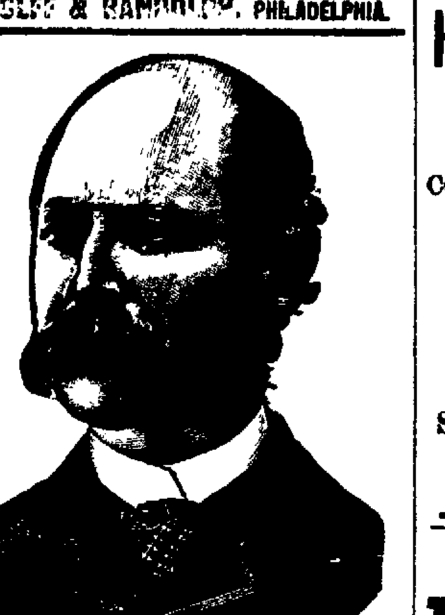


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W. L. DOUGLAS' $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $9.
W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.
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All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. D. Frank & Co., Agents, Massillon.

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Have in stock the largest line of

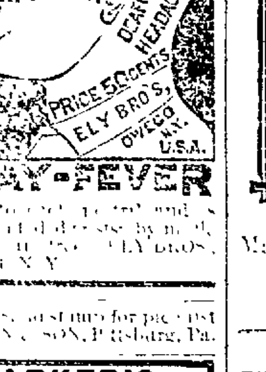
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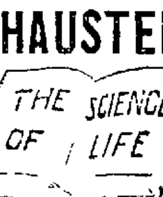


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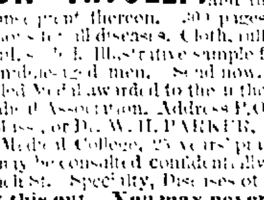
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., druggists, Warren street, N. Y.

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Promotes a luxuriant growth.
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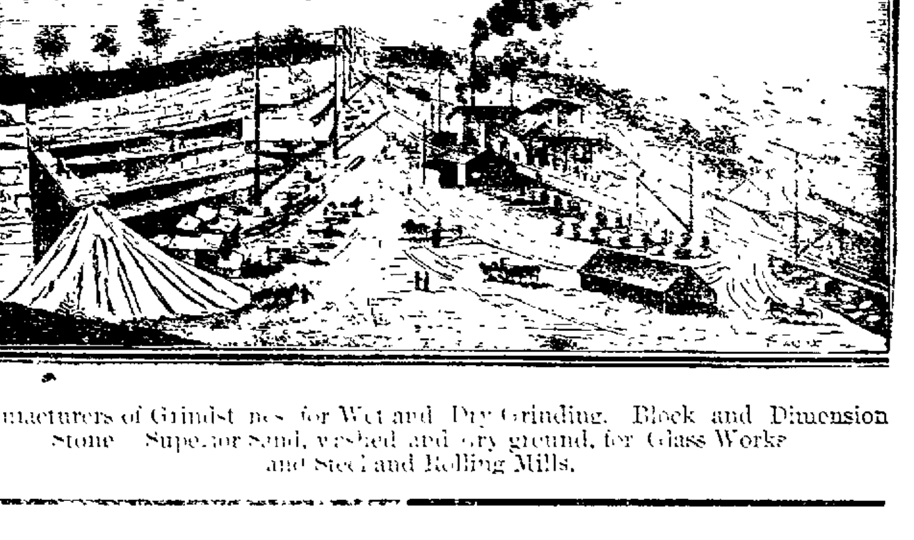
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEST BROOKFIELD.

The public schools open Monday, September 10,

Everybody went to Crystal Springs picnic last Saturday.

About twenty teachers from this township are attending Stark County Teachers' Institute.

Ground was broken Monday for C. F. Smith's new residence. That is right. First get the cage and then the bird.

Everybody seems to be taking in the many excursions and picnics of the season, and all appear to enjoy them.

Thomas Ellis, of Geneva, O., a former citizen of Tuscarawas township, was buried at Sixteen graveyard Wednesday. He died Monday, August 27.

Reinoehl & Biantz are building a new stone culvert on the Millersburg road south of town. They have two more to build in this township after this is finished.

Brookfield's population is still increasing and not by immigration either. Thomas Garver, and David Phillips are the latest. Each is the father of a young girl. Next!

Your correspondent has the names of four floppers in Tuscarawas township, who will vote for Harrison this fall. Two Prohibitionists and two Democrats Look out for a political cyclone this fall

Mrs. Gertrude Kaylor, of East Greenville, O., died Friday, August, 24th, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. The deceased was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her. She was a Christian woman and at her death a member of the German Reformed church.

Elocutionary contests are now the rage in this vicinity. Their object is not so much to develop the elocutionary talent of the country, as to develop a prohibition sentiment in it. The reasons we speak thus are that these contests are carried on by the Prohibition party. Parties participating in them are not allowed to speak anything but prohibition pieces, some of which ridicule both the old parties, and the net proceeds of these contests, (an admission fee is charged) goes to the treasury of the Prohibition party. If the Republican or Democratic party were to conduct an elocutionary contest under the same conditions, wonder how many Prohibitionists would allow their children to compete?

CHAPMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clapper buried their eight-months-old boy last Tuesday.

Mrs. Sarah Gainey represented our Baptist congregation at the Canton conference, last week.

The Elm Run Coal Company is completing arrangements for the sinking of a shaft in the vicinity of the Dublin school.

Our Sunday School's annual picnic to Chippewa, last Tuesday, was the social event of the season, there being fully two hundred and fifty in attendance. Our little crowd took possession of the grounds, and everybody came home tired, but highly pleased with the pleasures of the day.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of our esteemed friend, Robert Lindsay, which occurred at the Ridgeway Burton mine, at the county line, last Monday While standing on a temporary scaffold putting the cage guides in place, and as one was being lowered to him, it slipped out of the rope, knocking him off the scaffold to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of one hundred and thirty feet, death resulting instantly. The deceased was a model young man and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of Crystal Spring Assembly, K. of L., and [illegible] Lodge, I. O. O. F., Massillon. The funeral took place on Wednesday [illegible] attended [illegible] our mines [illegible] to do honors to a worthy [illegible] were [illegible] of the I. O. O. F. The deceased [illegible] twenty-three years of age, and his remains were laid to rest in the [illegible] Massillon [illegible] [illegible] North Lawrence.

ELTON.

[illegible] Elton youths.

[illegible] Brown was the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] several days.

Miss [illegible] has gone to [illegible] friends and relatives.

Mr. [illegible] and family, of Ca[illegible] Philip Bidle [illegible] over [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] of Canton, is spending several weeks in Sugar Creek township.

The [illegible] family reunion at Camp Chippewa will be increased by a number from this place.

The decorators are busy at the McFarren church, making it indeed a thing of beauty.

Mrs. Thomas Boughman has been called to the bedside of a dying father, Soloman [illegible]

Mr. Christ. Harrold and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wirtz, spent Sunday at Wesley Harrold's.

A picnic at West Lebanon, Saturday, in which Mt. Eaton, Pleasant Valley and McFarrens will participate.

Mr. and Mrs. Byall, of Findlay, old time friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob McFarren, are paying the latter a visit.

Mr. Wes. Harrold has been on the sick list this week; also Cooper Chidister, but they are convelescing rapidly.

Malcolm Boughman is down with typhoid fever; his wife has been very low for several weeks with the same disease.

A man named Snyder was buried at the Cross Roads church, Sunday. He was sick two hours with cholera morbus, which terminated fatally.

Mr. Jasper Shisler, an old and respected citizen of Sugar Creek township, residing near Justus, dropped dead from his chair Tuesday morning. The deceased was a man of very considerate feeling for others, and nearly all the middle aged people in this vicinity received their first instructions in books from him, he having taught for many years.

CANAL FULTON.

Miss R. A. Leaver has returned from a three weeks' visit at Akron and Cleveland.

Mrs. Fred Weidenkopf and daughter, of Cleveland, were the guests of Mrs. John Hammer the past week.

A fair proportion of our teachers are in attendance at the county institute in session at Canton this week.

After Massillonians succeed in organizing a class to pursue Prof Loisette's system of mnemonics, they should avail themselves of Fulton's antiquated knowledge on the subject.

Miss Nellie Hoover, Messrs. Charles Kirk, Charles Preslach and M. I Steck, of this place, attended a small party at Clinton Tuesday evening of last week, given by the Misses Housman in honor of Akron friends.

Sister Mary of the I. C., better known as Miss Lizzie McCue, is visiting the friends and scenes of her erly life, after an absence of thirty-five years. She is a member of a religious community at Pittsburg, but has been at a Western mission for the past two years

Judging by the representation in last week's Signal, we concluded that there must be a sad state of affairs at Camp Chippewa, the placid old lake suspended by printers' ink, hung in the space usually occupied by the starry heavens, the Townsend cottage rested upon the roofs of the romantic camps, ditto We were preparing to give a minute description of the catastrophe—but lo! defeated anticipation! The four hundred happy Fulton excursionists who returned last evening protest that the camp has but enhanced its attractions since their last visit and trust the management will continue and that its next season will be one heyday of enjoyment. People begin to realize that they need not run off to the seashore or flee to the mountains in search of comfort or pleasure, for C. C. still fills her alloted space on this mundane sphere.

A LOG CABIN

Raised By the Veterans of '40 Near Massillon.

At Mt. Pleasant farm in Tuscarawas township, four miles west of Massillon the residence of Mr. W. G. Kitzmiller, there was a scene on Tuesday fitted to fill the hearts of all Republicans with joy. The morning was bright and beautiful, and at an early hour came near neighbors and far off friends to participate in the raising of a genuine old time log cabin, erected in honor of Harrison and Morton. From the manner in which the veterans went to work one would have supposed that they were about to cast their first vote instead of having voted for old Harrison in '40. As log upon log was laid, shout upon shout for Harrison and Morton arose, followed by Indian war whoops for some newly arrived friends. An old fashioned dinner was served on the lawn, by the ladies, at noon. Antique dishes which had been handed down from generation to generation were used, [illegible] The ladies were [illegible] white [illegible] and [illegible] were worn fifty years ago, and [illegible] that they [illegible] Harrison and Morton. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. John W. [illegible], [illegible] family, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. John Whitman and Mrs. Peter Gardie, of [illegible], of Oakland, California Mr. [illegible] Poole, who made a sketch of the farm and log cabin; and many others. The affair closed pleasantly at sundown, with a rousing three cheers for Harrison and Morton.

E. A. P.

Much uneasiness prevails at Wellsville over the prospective failure of the natural gas supply at that place. The rolling mill has already been shut down in all departments, not having even gas enough for steam purposes. Sewer pipe firms are experiencing the same trouble. The company say the flow is diminished by salt formations at the wells, which experts claim can be remedied. The theory, however, fails to satisfy many who believe the decrease will be permanent.—Columbiana Register.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR,

CHAGRINED AT THE YOUNG EMPEROR'S DOINGS,

Goes to Friedrichsruhe, Where He Imbibes Great Quantities of the Amber Fluid. Massacre of Prince Muley Contradicted. London Quiet—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Iron Chancellor is in very poor health at Friedrichsruhe. It is said also that he is in very a bad temper, and that the former condition is directly the result of the latter. His bad temper has affected his nerves, and caused him to disregard the regimen imposed upon him by his physician, Schweringer, and to take to smoking and drinking unlimited quantities of beer. The result has been that his digestive organs are out of tone, and he is afflicted with insomnia, so that the presence of his physician is demanded constantly.

The bottom cause of all is the fact that the young emperor has entirely and suddenly cut loose from leading strings. It is now said that all this visiting by the emperor is not on the chancellor's advice, and neither is the permission given to Count Von Moltke to resign. True, Von Moltke is of a great age and no longer able to mount his horse. But his duties did not require him to mount a horse, which was therefore a very poor excuse for resigning as grand marshal of the German forces. The fact seems to be that the emperor has been in haste to have him resign that his favorite, Count Waldersee, who is both soldier and politician, holding views in conflict, on many points, with those of Bismarck, might take the position. Waldersee and his clever American wife, it is said, are well nigh omnipotent with the young emperor and empress.

The belief is expressed that if it were not that the retirement of Bismarck would seem, at this critical time, like removing the prop of the empire, the chancellor would suddenly find himself too weak physically to longer perform the duties of chancellor. He may live a decade, but it is certain he will not be permitted to overshadow the emperor, who is determined to have the lion's share of future glories. This can be read between the lines of all his utterances.

The other day, in conversation with a statesman, he said: "I only recognize as friends those friendly to the fatherland and our healthy progress. No one will impute to me a desire to set back the wheel of time. On the contrary, it is the pride of the Hohenzollerns to govern the noblest, the most intellectual and the most cultured of nations. In this praise I include the whole of Germany. Our whole legislation is dictated by humane principles. Whoever refuses to recognize this, and stirs up strife in men's minds, no matter what his leanings may be, must not expect approval from me. There is, forsooth, more serious work to do."

Very Dull in London.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—London is exceedingly dull. Not one of importance is in town, and the newspapers, though no one can accuse them of ever being sensational, lack even their usual interest. A little idle speculation on the Bismarck-Kalnoky Crispi meetings, a faint echo of comment on President Cleveland's recent message, and a daily item regarding the marvelous train service between this city and Edinburgh, constitute about all the London press find to talk about.

The Scotch press, on the contrary, find plenty to fill their columns in following with the most elaborate and accurate detail the movements of their sovereign who has been gracious enough to pay Scotland a visit. The loyal Scotch are greatly interested in reading how her majesty conducted herself at the Glasgow exhibition; what she did and how she did it. All is faithfully reported and her every action noted. If this portion of her majesty's subjects are sometimes complained of by English Tories for their rather open sympathy with Irish Home Rulers, nobody can doubt their loyalty or their reverence for Queen Victoria whenever she deigns to among them.

Rumors are beginning to appear again to the effect that the marriage which the queen has apparently set her heart upon, namely that of Princess Victoria of Germany, to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, will soon become an established fact. It is not likely that if this report is true, the princess would [illegible] counter to her brother, Emperor William's wishes, but it is stated that the latter has now no decided objection to the marriage and that Prince Bismarck does not consider that anything is at stake in the matter now. If this is true, the marriage, the prospect of which caused such a furor only a short time since in German court circles, will take place, probably at no distant date

A Nervy Irish Band.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cork band which has been in attendance at the Irish exhibition in London and which gained notoriety by refusing to play "God Save the Queen," returned to Cork to-day. An ovation was given the band on their arrival at Queenstown and also at Cork. The band on board an English warship in Queenstown harbor played "God Save the Queen," as the Irishmen passed, but the latter struck up "God Save Ireland," and drowned their opponents' [illegible]

Spain Making a Pretext.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The authorities at Tangier contradict the report of the massacre of Prince Muley and his escort, and deny the report of the sending out of an expedition to slaughter the insurgents. The authorities state that the [illegible] recently started for [illegible] arrived there. [illegible] the Spaniards have very [illegible] affairs in Morocco, with a view [illegible] interfere with [illegible] purpose [illegible] possessions.

Will Buy Congress if Necessary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Sun's London dispatch says: "The Sound Trade people [illegible] say they [illegible] enough to buy congress if [illegible] defeat any legislation [illegible] connection with the [illegible] United States."

A Tourist's Foolish Attempt.

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—A tourist named Winkler lost his life in an attempt to ascend the Weisshorn alone.

The Nile Falling.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—The Nile continues to fall rapidly

Foreign Notes.

Lord Salisbury is at Paris at the Royal. He has exchanged frequent visits with Baron Morinheim, the Russian ambassador to France.

The Gaulois says that a Nihilist plot has been discovered at St. Petersburg, and that eleven men and three women have been arrested for complicity in it.

The refusal of the French government to sign the sugar convention in Paris is attributed to the attitude of America, which competes with France in the South American market.

The Times, further commenting on the fisheries question, says: "Americans have a

HE SCUTTLED HIS SHIP.

STRANGE ACTIONS OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN WHILE AT SEA.

With the First Mate He Bores Holes in the Vessel's Bottom and Compels the Crew to Desert the Sinking Ship—The Cause of His Strange Actions Unknown.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A strange tale was related Monday to the British consul by twelve sailors of the bark Gyffe, who were brought to this city by the steamer Persian Monarch. They said that they left Quebec for Scotland, but the bark sprung a small leak in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and they put into St. John's for repairs. The voyage was resumed, and on August 19 another leak was discovered. Finally, the sailors claim, they discovered that Capt. Tait and the first mate were secretly boring holes in the vessel's bottom.

On the night of the 20th, a sailor named Lyons sighted the Persian Monarch, and on reporting it to the deck, was ordered by the captain to tell all hands to prepare to leave the ship, as he had determined to leave her. There was then ten feet of water in the hold.

When the men got on deck with their dunnage, the captain called them aft into the cabin and made them all sign a paper to the effect that the vessel was unseaworthy.

"There is now ten feet of water in the hold," said the captain, "but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say that there are fifteen feet of water in the hold." When all hands got on deck the captain sent Boatswain Berguist and six men to saturate the deck, upper woodwork and cordage with paraffine, which was done. He said he wanted to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer in charge came aboard and saw the paraffine. He asked why the stuff had been scattered about, and the captain explained.

All hands, with the exception of Second Mate Robinson, took to the boats, the latter saying he would stick to the ship as long as a plank of her floated. He did not consider unseaworthy, he said, and though the chances were poor he would try to take the vessel into some port. The officer of the Persian Monarch, knowing nothing then of the scuttling, thought that Robinson was crazy, and tried to persuade him to leave the bark, but he persisted and remained on the vessel.

When the boats reached the steamer, the captain, evidently becoming frightened, decided to return to his ship and called upon the men to return with him. All refused but the first mate. Immediately after the captain and mate had been returned to their ship the steamer quit the vicinity, leaving the ship about five hundred miles south by east of Newfoundland.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LIFE.

The Only Authorized One is That Written by Himself.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 29.—It is well known that the manuscript of Gen. Sheridan's personal memoirs is in the hands of New York publishers. From the sale of the book it has been expected that Mrs. Sheridan would receive a large addition to her small resources. Her friends have learned with considerable anxiety that publishers at Springfield and elsewhere are preparing to issue unauthorized lives of this great soldier. They fear that their impositions may not only tend to the discredit of Gen. Sheridan's career, but also to the financial injury of his widow. Col. M. V. Sheridan has written a letter to Mr. John L. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., in which he says:

"In answer to your inquiry, whether there will be published an authentic history of Gen. Sheridan's life and if so when, I have the pleasure to inform you that the 'Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan,' written by himself, will be published at New York by December 1, 1888. This will be the only authentic life of Gen. Sheridan and as he spent the best part of the four years preceding his death upon it, I believe it will be found a most interesting and creditable performance. Attempts are being made to impose on the public with pretended authentic lives of Gen. Sheridan. These books are all frauds, as there is no manuscript in existence except that of the memoirs already referred to, from which an authentic life could be printed, and no complete material except that which is in the hands of the general's executors."

Large Stocking Factory Burned at Cincinnati—Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—About 2 o'clock a. m. a fire broke out in the four-story building at the southeast corner of John and Betts streets, occupied by Herman Klein & Son as a stocking factory.

The flames had a big start and spread from the bottom to the top of the building, the fire originating in the machine room in the cellar and going up the elevator shaft like a flash.

The building was gutted, causing a loss on stock and machinery of almost $60,000. The firm's books were also lost.

The building belonged to M. Goldsmith, whose loss will reach $30,000 more.

Two frame houses, adjoining the building on Betts street, occupied by families named Kelly and Green, took fire and burned. The firemen had great trouble in arousing and getting the inmates out.

About fifty girls and as many men and boys were employed at the establishment, all of whom are thrown out of employment.

At Waterloo, Iowa.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The furniture stock of E. L. Hostler in this city was burned Monday morning. The building was saved with only $2,000 damage. Loss on stock $10,000. The insurance on stock was $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Agricultural Works.

MECHANICSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—Fire Monday night destroyed the agricultural works of Houck & Comstock of this place. The flames started in the woodshop and it is thought they were of incendiary origin. Loss on stock and buildings estimated at $20,000, with $5,000 insurance.

An Anti-Catholic Society Formed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29.—An anti-Catholic political society was organized in Minneapolis six months ago by some men well known in political circles, who have been so energetic in introducing the new movement that they now claim that it has extended to every portion of the city. The order has a division in every ward of the city, and one of the men who is soliciting members told a reporter that there were about eight thousand members.

Railroad Superintendent (to applicant)—Have you sufficient nerve and courage to do your duty in times of danger?

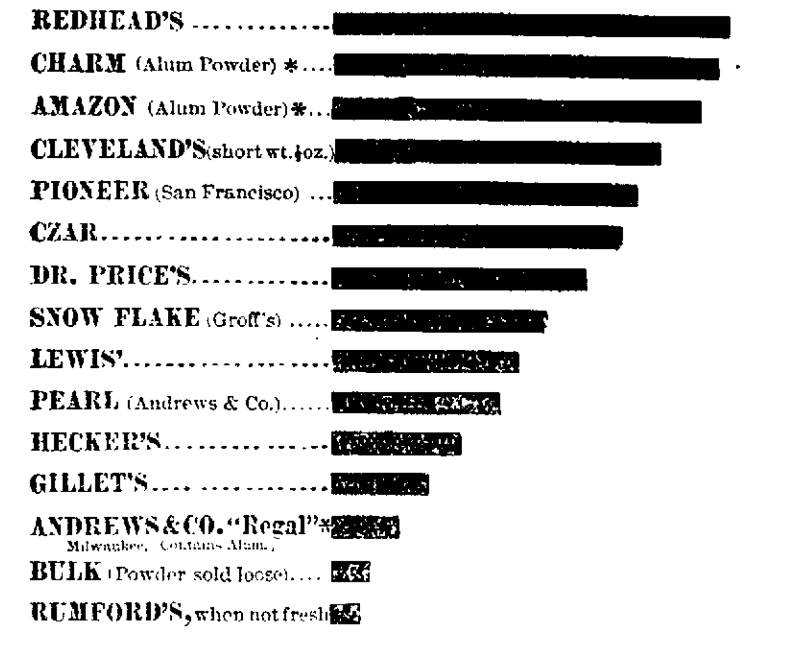
Applicant (with a superior smile)—Nerve and courage, sir? I jest ate three of those railroad sandwiches down stairs.

Superintendent (to clerk)—Give this man an engine on the "limited" night run.—Life.

ROYAL LEADS ALL.

Comparative Worth of Baking Powders.

[NOTE.—A counterfeit of the following illustration is being used to advertise an adulterated baking powder. As so used, however, it illustrates a fraud, as the names of baking powders attached in the counterfeit advertisement, with two exceptions, as well as the pretended United States and Canadian Government endorsements, are purely bogus.]



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D.

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D.

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. WM. MCMURTRIE, Ph.D.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume of gas, in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, besides affording the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a comparatively high degree of strength, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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